THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 42

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Makes Barter a Business

Laval-Hoover Talk Reëchoes

Bulgaria Proud of Princess

Soviet Sacks Bold Opposers

Cuba's Lid Leads to Protest

New Autos Bravely Bid Buyers

THE western United States puts barter on a business basis. Swapping a pair of mittens for a bag of potatoes seems primitive, but this revival of an ancient method sweeps it into new stages. There has suddenly developed in 16 states closely organized and efficiently operated units through which a graded and controlled exchange of commodities and services is carried on. The Natural Development Association has branches in 13 cities of three states. At Salt Lake City headquarters $5000 worth of products change hands every day. Money makes the mare of business go—But when money fears to step out, moneyless men find they can still barter their way over rough roads.

¶ Paris is excited by an article in the New York Times purporting to give the inside of the Premier Laval-President Hoover war debt conversations. The Times says witnesses and documents can prove that the President forestalled a request for a moratorium extension by stating that only Congress could grant one, and told Laval France's financial strength did not justify debt reduction. M. Laval declares the joint communiqué makes clear that moratorium extension was contemplated. The Times says President Hoover is not annoyed by France's Dec. 15 default—The default broke the "European cabal" France had built up against debt payment.

¶ Bulgaria finds itself momentarily transformed when signaled by a baby's pink and chubby hand. Political strife and financial problems are dropped while cities, towns and rural districts celebrate joyously the arrival of a princess, the first-born of King Boris III and Queen Joanna. Sofia, the capital, is overrun with visitors arriving in sleighs. King Boris makes them a speech and pardons prisoners. A boy was expected, but the royal household is happy—On such occasions even kings and queens are merely human.

¶ Moscow visits drastic punishment upon Nicolai B. Eismont and P. Tolmachoff, high Soviet officials and veteran Communists. Both are expelled from the Communist Party for opposition to the party policies, and other officials in sympathy with them are disrated. Alexi Rykoff, former Premier, is openly, severely reprimanded. But this does not mean that those same party policies are not being revised. Notably, grain collections are to find a new basis—They have brought the farmers to the point of revolt.

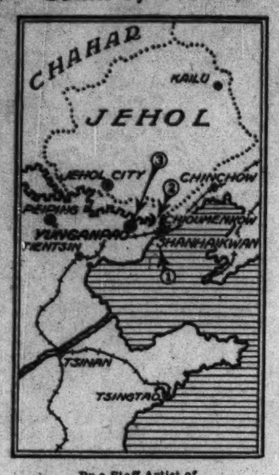
¶ A Washington audience hears Prof. Auguste Piccard, explorer of the stratosphere, predict practical use of cosmic rays. As coal and iron deposits disappear, this amazing new form of energy may light cities, drive trains and keep the wheels of industry in motion. From three drops of water could be drawn energy to light Washington through a night. Energy development will see people crossing the ocean in rocket planes. This sounds like "nut" stuff, admits Professor Piccard—But on the frontiers of invention today's "nuts" are tomorrow's Napoleons.

¶ Cuba's strict censorship on the news proves an imperfect wall. Havana's three English language newspapers observe the rigid regulation recently extended to them, but news of the political troubles seeps out. Hamilton Fish introduces in the House at Washington a resolution calling on President Hoover to exert his influence in protecting lives, property and liberty in the island republic, charging that fear, force and violence are being used. American papers bringing this news are suppressed at Cuban ports—But in an hour Havana is excitedly whispering it on every corner.

¶ The Leipzig Fair prepares for business as usual. More than 30 nations are sending merchandise samples for inspection by buyers from 72 countries. More than 8000 exhibitors have applied for space in the show, to last from March 5 to 12. About 100 American firms will display labor-saving devices and other products. The Leipzig Fair has been running for 700 years. Benjamin Franklin, Ambassador to France, introduced Americans to it—Come to buy, said Poor Richard in effect, and stay to sell.

¶ New York closes its most colorful motor show after establishing auto changes that will affect the nation's life. The 1933 automobile makes a vehement bid to the buyer, offering more machine for less money than ever before. Greater beauty, greater efficiency, greater speed range, easier control, simplified mechanisms, less looking after, fewer visits to the service station—Such are the points on which the American auto industry seeks bustling business in tight times.

More Conquests Made South of Great Wall



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INVADER'S FRESH ADVANCE

Figures in Circles Show Moves of Japanese Troops Into China Proper, Being Capture of, First, Shanhaikwan; Second, Chioumenkow Gate; Third, the Village of Yunganpao.

Japan Extends Hold on Area Of Great Wall

Capture of New Town Follows Success at Chiumenkow Gate

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (AP)—All Sino-Japanese battle fronts were quiet today, although Japanese dispatches from Peiping and Tientsin describe continued warlike pronouncements of northern Chinese generals.

A Rengo (Japanese) news agency dispatch from Tungliao, on which Japanese forces in Eastern Jehol were centering, told of Chinese concentrations in the Kailu region, to the north, of 33,000 Chinese troops.

They were described as a motley array of volunteers and remnants of Gen. Su Ping-wen's forces, scattered last month in Northern Manchuria.

These Chinese bands, called "Red Spears" and "Big Swords," the Rengo dispatch said, were preparing "to attack" Tungliao, a railroad center.

The Chinese general, Li Tu, was reported to have fled across the border to Iman, Siberia, where he and his followers were disarmed by Soviet officials.

A Rengo dispatch from Chinchow, Manchuria, said a Japanese cavalry column which occupied Chioumenkow, a pass in the Great Wall, and Yunganpao, returned to Chinchow, leaving small garrisons at the captured points.

With differences between Japan and the League of Nations narrowed down by a new League proposal for dealing with the Manchurian issue, a government spokesman said today the most formidable remaining obstacle to a solution was the question of whether to invite the United States and Soviet Russia to join in a conciliation commission.

Japan unalterably opposed the League proposal to admit outsiders to participate in League processes.

Informally, the official said the inclusion of the United States would "put teeth" in the proposed Manchurian conciliation machinery, whereas, without the United States, the new resolution drawn up by Sir Eric Drummond, former League Secretary-General, would be "relatively harmless." The official said this was what Japan desired.

It was learned that Sir Eric's draft omitted any reference to recognition or nonrecognition of the state of Manchukuo.

Chinese Station Begins Radiocast Of News in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A Japanese woman who has married a Chinese and joined the Kuomintang has been engaged to broadcast Chinese news and views in the Japanese language from the new powerful radio station at Nanking. Her broadcasts are intended to reach the Japanese residents of Japan and Manchuria. Her name is Mrs. Fong Shih.

"In all of my talks, I emphasize the need for friendship and cooperation between the peoples of China and Japan," said Mrs. Fong in a newspaper interview. "I always have believed that neither Japanese nor Chinese can be happy or prosperous until they realize the benefits of continuous coöperation."

The new station is very powerful, and can be readily heard by a receiving set of any size in Japan or Manchuria. The news broadcasts are arranged so that Chinese residents of Manchuria, whose newspapers now are censored by the Manchoukuo government, may pick up all Chinese official news releases. A daily summary of world news, based upon the reports of British and American news agencies, also is broadcasted.

The Japanese Consul-General at Nanking inquired concerning the Chinese Government's purpose in broadcasting in Japanese, but entered no official protest after he had learned the nature of the broadcasts. The Japanese military and later the Manchoukuo Government have used Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's powerful radio station in Mukden for broadcasts in Chinese for more than a year.

Private Arms Manufacturers Loom as Formidable Barrier In Bringing Peace to World

Branding of War as Crime Has Still Left Traffic in Arms 'Respectable'—Uniform License to Make and Export Armaments Is Geneva Plan

DISARMAMENT—No. 4

By REX MILLER

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—War has been outlawed by the Briand-Kellogg pact. A commission of neutrals at Washington is trying to put an end to the clash between Bolivia and Paraguay, and the League of Nations at Geneva is attempting to find a peaceable method of settling the Sino-Japanese dispute.

But manufacturers of arms and munitions, especially in England and the United States are shipping machine guns, cartridges, artillery, shells and bombing planes to Manchuria and the Chaco, with the knowledge and apparently with the approval of their respective governments.

Since Japanese forces occupied Mukden on the memorable night of Sept. 18-19, 1931, British firms have exported 860 machine guns with 8,954,000 cartridges to Japan and 74 machine guns with 9,720,000 cartridges to China. In addition, a brisk trade in rifles and aircraft bombs has been carried on. Figures from French and other arms and munition factories would probably indicate that business in the Far East has been correspondingly "good."

How to overcome the "grave objections"—as the League Covenant describes them—to this traffic in the instruments of destruction is one of the knottiest problems before the disarmament conference. Of all the special committees which have been at work in Geneva, the last to finish its job will probably be the Committee for the Regulation of the Trade in Private and State Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War.

One of the difficulties in regulating the armaments industry is that it is "respectable." Some of the speeches made before the disarmament conference have been delivered by statesmen who own blocks of shares in gigantic corporations

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

CUT IN PRIVATE DEBT INSTEAD OF DOLLAR PLANNED

House to Get Bill to Ease Load on Individuals and Corporations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Congress was on the verge today of the most drastic and extensive action ever proposed within recent times for the relief of a great nation's economic life from the stifling burden of excessive debt.

It is a nonpartisan measure to permit individuals and corporations, large or small, to enter into agreements with creditors for the reduction or postponement of debts under legal protection against forced liquidation of assets and foreclosures.

In the form of a revision to the federal bankruptcy laws the measure is scheduled to be reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee today and to be brought up in the House under suspension of the rules on Monday where approval by a large majority is confidently expected.

It represents a widespread recognition in Congress of the fact that as long as American individuals, American business and American industry are struggling in a period of deflation to carry a debt load contracted during inflation there can be no return to normal economic activity.

Liquidate Slump

Briefly, it is an attempt to liquidate the slump in a manner which will be fair and equitable to the great mass of the country and avoid the injustices and hardships now resulting from an attempt to collect debts contracted when money represented roughly half its present value.

Unless the direct debt reduction method is approved by Congress and enacted into law, it appears increasingly improbable that the demand for inflation can be much longer denied. Behind it is the too logical argument that reduction in the value of the dollar to its prosperity level would automatically reduce debts to the point at which they were contracted.

The example provided by the demand of European nations for radical scaling down of war debts is one of the stimuli behind the growing movement in the national legislature for international private debt reduction.

This has not been necessary in the United States as yet, because the public debt is relatively less burdensome. But, on the other hand, the private debt burden is probably heavier here than anywhere else. It is variously estimated at somewhere between $100,000,000,000 and $150,000,000,000. It was contracted when the national income was roughly $90,000,000,000 annually.

About $60,000,000,000

Today the national income is down to about $60,000,000,000 or two-thirds of what it was when the debts were contracted. With this terrific reduction in income the country is trying to carry debts which represent in addition to honest investments at top values also the overcapitalization of a vast number of industries and enterprises.

Attacks on it through direct debt reduction include, in addition to a broad method of bankruptcy law reform, several measures to specifically reduce farm mortgages and the whole category of price-fixing proposals which would arbitrarily increase income, indirectly thereby relieving the debt burden.

At the other end of the picture is a large and assorted collection of inflation schemes varying in character all the way from bonus payment with fiat money to artificial monetization of silver. Others include the famous "rubber dollar" advocated by many economists, the Goldsborough bill requiring the Federal Reserve Board to establish a stable commodity price index, the bill requiring the Treasury to print $2,000,000,000 of paper money, and advocacy by many of abandonment of the gold standard.

LAVAL EXPLAINS HOOVER POLICY ON DEBT ISSUE

Former French Premier Says Longer Moratorium Was Envisaged

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 14—M. Pierre Laval, former Prime Minister, in a brief statement yesterday, characterized recent newspaper reports from Washington dealing with the Hoover-Laval conversations as "so in contradiction to the official communiqué drawn up by President Hoover and myself" as not to require further comment.

"I do not believe in the correctness of the pretended declarations attributed to President Hoover," M. Laval told the Petit Parisien when informed of the contents of a New York Times article. Likewise commenting on a similar story from a Washington correspondent of The Times of London, M. Laval said the text of the official communiqué made clear that extension of the mortaorium for the duration of the crisis was envisaged by both sides.

M. Laval further promised to make a complete statement soon regarding his conversations with President Hoover. A number of French papers today reproduced interpretations of the communiqué given by M. Laval in the past. These all tend to prove that for him the essential effect of the communiqué was threefold.

First, the liaison between debts and reparations was definitely established in the phrase "intergovernmental obligations." Second, a promise was made of an arrangement for duration of the economic recession. Third, this arrangement in the thought of M. Laval was to be in the form of an extension of the Hoover moratorium, applicable alike to reparations and debts but not in the form of cancellation or revision.

M. Laval has made it clear that he disapproved of the Lausanne accord signed by M. Edouard Herriot, declaring recently that in virtually abolishing German reparations it "went far beyond what had been envisaged at Washington." Indications are that the whole affair will be brought up in the French Chamber and Senate before long.

Replying to numerous interpellations yesterday as to the French stand on the Manchurian question, the Prime Minister, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, told the Chamber debate now would be embarrassing. He received the Deputies' consent to indefinite postponement upon assuring them that the French Government would act at Geneva in support of "law and justice" and of the "Covenant the whole Covenant, and nothing but the Covenant."

SCHOOL DEFENSE ON COSTS VOICED TO CLUB WOMEN

Board of Directors Told of Serious Inroads on Education

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—There is need for immediate action on the part of mothers and club women if the public school system is to be saved from ruin during this period of financial strain, Miss Florence Hale, educational authority and former president of the National Education Association, told the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which closed its meetings here today.

Since education does underlie everything else that club women try to do for their communities, it would seem wise, for a time at least, to postpone many desirable activities and to focus attention for the next months on the education program of the various towns and cities," Miss Hale advised.

Outlining the difficulties which the schools are facing, Miss Hale pointed out that schools are being closed in some states, class size is being increased, teachers' salaries are being reduced, and important cultural subjects such as music and art are being cut from the curriculum. Household economics, for which club women worked so hard in coöperation with educators, is another subject that is being seriously questioned in many towns and cities, she warned.

Careful Study Needed

The disaster that threatens education could be averted "if women everywhere would become actively interested in studying and helping to solve the great problem of what is worth while in education for our children in the public schools," Miss Hale declared. She reminded the club leaders to consult administrators in education regarding necessities in the school program, and not to take the opinion of their neighbors or their associates.

Affairs outside the United States gained the board's attention last night when Mr. Wallace Murray, chief of the division of near eastern affairs of the Department of State, which described the admission of Irak as an independent nation to membership in the League of Nations in October as the "successful accomplishment of one of the most

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

California Law Blocks Payment Of Wages in Scrip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Private issue of wage scrip in lieu of money or regularly negotiable instruments, as a payment for the services of labor, has been held illegal by the California Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement. Political subdivisions of the State, municipal corporations, quasi-municipal corporations or school districts are not affected.

Coming at a time when thousands of persons are working through, or operating, barter exchanges where a private medium of exchange has been adopted, the labor division's order has attracted widespread interest here, especially since Mr. Charles F. Lowy, State Attorney for the division, has announced that an investigation will be made to force compliance with the law.

The official opinion is based upon the statutes of 1911 when the California Legislature passed what is known as the "pay check law," providing that instruments used in payment of wages must be negotiable and payable upon demand in cash, without discount, at some bank or established place of business in the State. Scrip is thereby prohibited. The law has been upheld as constitutional.

Protection of workers from fraudulent practices and imposition when in dire need of employment was the motive behind this law, Mr. Lowy explained, pointing out that employers otherwise could deprive labor of fair payment by issuing scrip redeemable for goods only at trading places that they maintained, or at a discount.

'Puppy' Currency Looked Good Money Until 'Inflation' Gave It a Bad Name

This is a brief saga of a magazine salesman in Vermont who wouldn't take "no" for an answer, though he would take a rooster or an acquisitive puppy. Traveling a countryside, frugal enough during normal times, he found that the parlous times discouraged interest even in the best features of his magazines.

Practically every farmer's wife declined to renew her subscription. The resourceful salesman, who had gazed overlong on abruptly closed doors, looked about the farmyards abounding with livestock and the frown on his face dissolved into a halo of happiness. He would stoop to barter.

Bravely refusing to retreat when the next curt refusal met his proposal for renewal he said:

"Madam, will you pay a hen or a rooster for a renewal?"

"Certainly, if you will catch it," was the answer.

Undaunted the salesmen eyed an austere rooster and plunged after him. There followed an enthusiastic pursuit, with the salesman shedding pencils and other appurtenances of salesmanship and the rooster shedding feathers and indignant protestations. After considerable cavorting, the rooster, a captive, was deposited in the salesman's automobile — his comb quivering his disgust over the entire economic system.

The salesman's intention was to sell the results of his bartering for the amount of the subscriptions.

In another instance a woman in the middle of a fetching serial declared she had neither money nor object of barter for a renewal. A puppy was the only possibility. Her willingness to use the puppy as currency was based upon the unusual aptitude shown by the puppy for getting into trouble.

The salesman took over the pup for a $2 renewal. Within 24 hours this particular currency had consumed the best part of his temporary landlady's Sunday dinner, estimated at $3.50. The sum was paid.

Whatever the net outcome of this system of barter, an issue of puppies, the salesman reflected, was more unstable than greenbacks. This $2 in the form of a puppy had discounted itself by more than 75 per cent. The dog promptly was named Mark, after the German monetary unit.

Boston Relief Fund Indorsed

In coöperation with the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, and with the full approval of the committee in charge of that campaign, the employees of The Mother Church, Publishing Society, our various Trusteeships, and others who wish to do so, are contributing to a fund to be disbursed in Boston proper by a special Relief Committee appointed by The Christian Science Board of Directors. There is need for this form of relief.

Christian Scientists, including those of our local congregation who desire to contribute to our own fund for unemployment relief, are welcome to do so, and may send remittances directly to the Treasurer of The Mother Church, Edward L. Ripley, 80 Hemenway Street, Boston, Mass.

Contributions to the special fund will be used for unemployment relief only, and will be publicly credited by the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign. Those who wish to continue their past support of any of the 111 participating social agencies of the campaign should send such contributions directly to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign.

In furtherance of the desire indicated in this notice, to share in meeting the need, the Almoner of The Mother Church and his assistants will coöperate with other charitable organizations in Boston to avoid duplication in administering relief.

PICCARD TRACES IMAGINARY TRIP IN STRATOPLANE

Travels From Washington to Paris With Senator in Six Hours

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—An imaginary six-hour trip in a "stratoplane" between Washington and Paris through the eternally fair weather of the stratosphere was pictured to members of the National Geographic Society last night by Prof. Auguste Piccard, pioneer explorer of the stratosphere.

Professor Piccard declared that "the stratosphere is the inevitable superhighway for future intercontinental transport." He forecast that his audience would see the day when the stratospheric line between Europe and America is officially inaugurated.

"Visualize a tired Senator here in Washington," said Professor Piccard, "sitting at the breakfast table at his wits' end trying to conceive of some new law he can pass, when the telephone bell rings and it is a friend from Paris asking him to drop in for luncheon six hours later. He rushes to the stratodrome that carries him rapidly to the upper atmosphere.

'The takeoff is unpleasant because of bad weather. A fierce wind is blowing against the plane, shaking it about mercilessly, and it is pouring rain.

Weather Sure to Be Fair

"'Don't mind a little thing like that,' says the porter, 'we will be above all this in a few minutes.'

"'I hope we will have a good crossing,' says the legislator.

"'We can't have anything else, for in the stratosphere, weather is eternally fair. There is neither snow nor rain, nor frost, nor deposits of ice on the plane. There are none of the unpleasant conditions that constituted obstacles in old-fashioned aviation, such as before the stratoplane came into use. You will soon see the sky dark blue, because as there is only about 1-10 of the atmosphere up here that there is on earth there is consequently only 1-10 as much light.

"'We fly at an average speed of 500 miles an hour, overtaking winds so that they have no hold on us and thanks to our wireless set we cannot possibly miss the stratodrome.'

"With majestic calm," Professor Piccard went on, "the stratoplane pursues its course high above all fogs and air pockets. Fifty thousand feet below, a mighty transatlantic steamer battles against a terrific gale."

Energy of the Future

Professor Piccard devoted much of his address to cosmic rays which he described as "the energy of the future." He referred to them as "these puzzling rays that are thrown into space." He said it is not known whether they come "from the far-off nebulæ, from the stars, from the mysterious depths of limitless space, from the upper layers of our atmosphere, or from our sun.

"Some idea of the potential power of these rays will be grasped when I tell you that I have by a precise calculation shown that the transformation of the atoms of three drops of water would produce enough cosmic rays and enough energy and motor power to light up the whole city of Washington through a night.

"When this source of power is made available, producing limitless energy free almost, what coal remains in the earth's veins will suddenly become valueless."

It is high time the world was preparing a fuel supply for the future, Professor Piccard said, adding, "I envisage the cosmic ray as the solution of this ponderous problem."

CUBA EXTENDS NEWS RESTRICTIONS

HAVANA, Jan. 14 (AP)—Chief of Police Pedro Ainciart ordered all police stations Jan. 10 to gather up news-stand copies of Spanish language papers published in the United States.

It was reported that the Department of the Interior had asked the Department of Communications not to deliver copies of such papers to their subscribers. Earlier this week the Havana correspondent of a New York Spanish language paper was interrogated because his paper had reprinted an article from an American magazine in which the Government of President Machado was attacked. The rigid censorship to which the Cuban press has been subjected since the August rebellion was extended Monday to include English language papers published in Havana.

OLD-TIME BOGEY FOUND DWELLING IN TECHNOCRACY

Theory, Economist Says, Nothing But Scarecrow, Full of Holes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 14—Technocracy has filled the nation's cornfields with "scarecrows" and the country has gone "technocrazy," Dr. William Trufant Foster, Boston author and economist, told the High School Principals Association of Massachusetts, in annual meeting here today.

If technocracy teaches anything, he said, it is that retrenchment in education is economically unsound, especially in a period of economic recession.

Referring to the "scarecrows," he declared, "Yet they are the same old figures that have been dangling on sticks through the storms of many winters." They are clad with grandfather's discarded suits, he noted, "threadbare and full of holes."

"They are stuffed," he continued, "with statistical straw that has been kicked around the barn floor for a long time. Still, in the pale moonlight these scarecrows seem alive, and the rustling of their straw-stuffed limbs in the wind gives us creepy feelings.

"In the previous century, many economists emphasized the fact that invention was increasing potential production per man-hour at such an astounding rate that new measures would have to be taken to provide work for the laborers displaced by machines. This fact is stressed in the elementary textbooks of a generation ago. Now the technocrats have found it out.

"Evidently, however, technology does not reduce the total number of jobs, for there were more men and women gainfully employed in 1929 than in 1900. In fact, jobs increased faster than population. That was the very period, moreover, when the Aladdin-like achievements of science surpassed all previous records. The technocrats are right about that. At the same time, the real wages of industrial workers rose fully 34 per cent, while the output of material wealth rose still faster."

Tariff Bargains Aim of Democrats

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — The Roosevelt Administration will embark on a tariff-bargaining policy with other nations, Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado, Roosevelt spokesman, made plain yesterday. Introducing a resolution asking detailed information from the Tariff Commission, Mr. Costigan said in part:

"It is assumed that the incoming Administration will include in its legislative program reasonable efforts to promote advantageous and expanded trade between the United States and foreign countries." He said that proper tariff legislation could be counted among fundamental remedies for farm and unemployment relief.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Book Reviews and Literary News 6
Educational 7
Interior Decoration and Antiques 8
The Home Forum 9
Progress
(With Czech Translation)
News of Art, Music and the Theater 12
Radio Programs 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

THINGS PRESENT

Wets and drys alike should read the editorial "State Responsibility for Liquor." The comment on the Nutter plan is especially interesting.

Perhaps some of our readers will clip "Toward a Film Directing Code" and mail it to their favorite movie directors. See the article on the News of Art, Music and the Theater page.

From Dowagiac, Mich., West Hartford, Conn., and Eugene, Ore., come letters for today's Parent column on the Educational page. This column is now a regular Saturday feature, thanks to our readers who share their experiences.

Bright little fellows, these farmer ants, as you will observe on the Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Monday will witness the beginning of the series devoted to the 12 American women who were named to the Hall of Fame of the Century of Progress World's Fair, as a result of the nation-wide poll. The articles will appear daily, the first being a sketch of the achievements of Dr. Mary E. Woolley.

Monday also brings the regular Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and more Hymnal Notes. The Rime-O-Grams for next week, by the way, are based on favorite flowers.

BARTER PLAN BEING PUT ON SOLID BASIS

Not Less Than 16 States Have Permanent Organized Swapping Groups

MANY EXCHANGES USE OWN SCRIP

One Office Alone in Wyoming Doing Business at Rate of $1,500,000 Yearly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With organized barter systems operating in at least 16 states, bringing relief and sustenance to thousands of farmers and unemployed workers, the ancient practice assumes a new and increasingly important status.

In many places, especially in the West, idle but willing labor, beset by want in the midst of plenty, has made this elementary plan do what the money system would not do—or at least was not doing—supply the essentials of existence.

Exchanging a bag of potatoes for a pair of mittens may be reactionary, but when the storekeeper needs potatoes, and the farmer needs mittens, and neither has any money, the system becomes as adaptable and as useful to modern times as it was to the moneyless past.

By current adaptation of barter is not meant the many isolated instances of exchange of a home-made necktie for a pound of butter, or the trading of a load of corn for a second-hand automobile and a theater ticket, but the closely organized and efficiently operated units through which regular, controlled exchanges of services and commodities are carried on.

Used in Many States

Examples of these groups may be found in California, Utah, Oregon, Colorado, Texas, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, New York, Washington, Georgia, and Iowa. Similar units no doubt exist in varying degrees in other states, and many new ones are forming.

Typical of this movement is the Natural Development Association, which has its headquarters here, and branch offices in 13 cities, in Utah, Idaho and Arizona.

This group, formed here about two years ago by Mr. Benjamin B. Stringham, previously a farmer and real estate man, has progressed rapidly and today not only carries on the direct exchange of services in commodities through its many branches, but in some cases issues scrip, which has been accepted as money at banks.

In the buildings of the association here are a dressmaking shop, a quilt-making shop, a tailoring shop, physicians' and dentists' offices, a beauty parlor, a ready-to-wear store, a gift shop and an education department offering classes in drafting, dramatic art, English, economics and homemaking.

Separate from these are two furniture stores, one toy shop, one meat and grocery store, a tannery, an oil refinery, a café and many farms, all a part of the enterprise which uses money only when it is necessary to buy something from someone or some profession or trade which is not represented within the ranks. Part cash and part scrip is accepted by some of these.

Does Large Daily Business

About $5000 worth of commodities are exchanged daily in this unit. Conditions resulting from the virtual collapse of the mining, sheep, cattle and farming industries of this section impressed Mr. Stringham with the need for a new method of distributing and acquiring services and commodities.

Having formed a group based on this direct exchange plan, and assembled a number of jobless workers, Mr. Stringham interested farmers needing harvest hands. The men worked in the fields and received in pay vegetables, fruit, or meat, according to their wants. The movement spread from this point, being extended to the city where the trades and professions agreed to participation. Workers who had labored on the farms and had taken wheat in exchange, traded this in turn for carpenter work, dental service, or canned soup in the city.

By January, 1932, the business had grown to a point where it was advisable to incorporate, and organize along modern lines. In July further development brought about the introduction of scrip which was given in exchange for produce in place of some service or other produce or commodity. It was comparable to a receipt and at first was used as a medium of exchange among the members. This scrip is now cleared by banks here. Even many theaters and stores outside the association accept it as cash.

Brings Men Closer

In a recent report the association lists 16 major kinds of commodities, and 103 lines of unskilled labor, services and trades.

The organization now buys sheep with scrip, shears them, butchers them, has the wool made into cloth, and exchanges the cloth for produce. The pelts are cured at its own tannery and the leather turned into shoes which are similarly exchanged for produce.

"It isn't charity," says Mr. Stringham, "it's coöperation."

He believes that, given an opportunity, men will work together, forgetting selfish interests, and find a satisfaction in uniting their efforts for the common good and security.

The barter plan is operated in various ways in different parts of the country, but is successful only

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

LEAGUE STANDS FIRM BUT NEEDS AMERICAN HELP

This Epitomizes Messages Sent From Europe to St. Louis Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14—Messages from across the sea told members of the League of Nations Association of the United States, assembled here last night for their convention dinner, that although the League of Nations is now firmly set upon its own feet it will not be able to do its most effective work until the United States gives active support in the form of membership.

Sir Eric Drummond, the retiring secretary-general of the League of Nations, who was one of those cabling greetings from Geneva, felicitated the association upon its tenth anniversary. "It is a time," he said, "when confidence and the good will of friends of the League in every country is especially valued."

Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford University, whose message represented the British League of Nations Union—the British counterpart of the League of Nations Association of the United States—reminded the convention that while the United States has refrained from adhering, the fact remains that the United States made the League a possibility in the first place.

Rôle in World Affairs

Both by word of mouth and by strikingly picturesque pageant was the need for permanent peace in the world brought home to the 1100 persons who overflowed the meeting hall. Two university presidents—Dr. Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, the latter by radio from New York—declared it the duty of the people of the United States to make public opinion so unmistakable that their representatives will permit the United States Government to assume its full share of world responsibilities.

Tracing the isolationist policy of the United States since the end of the World War—a policy which he described as attempting to assert the rights of a world power without accepting the responsibilities of a world power, Dr. Frank said the time had come when such a policy's inadequacy was everywhere manifest.

"We cannot," Dr. Frank advised his audience, "preserve the domestic peace and prosperity of the United States, save as we function realistically in concert with the rest of the world. Political unrest in Europe cannot fail to bring complication in America. We have a very real stake in the peace and prosperity of the rest of the world."

Training in Diplomacy

Mr. Charles P. Taft 2d, of Cincinnati, urged the League of Nations Association to recommend fuller training for diplomatic representatives of the United States in other countries. The very nature of the duties of diplomatic and consular agents, he said, necessitates a professional education many of them do not have.

Two hundred university, college and high school students, Boy Scouts and members of the International Institute of St. Louis took part in the pageant whose theme was the history of the peace movement.

The convention, the best attended in the association's history, closed today with a round table on the World Court and a business session, at which Mr. Charles H. Strong, vice-president, of New York, presided.

Butler Asks Americans To Stop Economic War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—An appeal to "fellow Americans" to end the economic war laying waste world trade, was made last evening by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, speaking over the radio as part of the three-day convention which the League of Nations Association is having in St. Louis. Approximately 500 groups in as many cities joined in the observance of the tenth anniversary of the association, listening to Dr. Butler, who is chairman of the association's national advisory council.

Dr. Butler charged that economic war is being carried on by four weapons as destructive as armament, high tariff walls, trade prohibitions and quotas, depreciated currencies, and disrupted international exchanges.

"There can be little use of renouncing war as an instrument of national policy," he said, "if economic weapons be quickly substituted for those laid down by the military and naval forces of the nations."

Outworn political formulas, traditions and passwords must not be allowed to stand in the way of the coming World Economic Conference, declared Dr. Butler, adding "this conference offers distinct and quick possibility of restoring the world's trade and industry by bringing about the reduction or removal of the many barriers to international trade which now everywhere exist."

New strength, new hope, and new confidence would quickly follow favorable response by the United States to a reconsideration of the problems under the intergovernmental war debts, said Dr. Butler, and "every voice that is raised at Washington against this action is a voice in favor of prolonging and increasing the losses, the suffering, and the unemployment of the American people."

American ratification of the protocol of the World Court and a plea for the United States "to continue and multiply our contacts and our coöperation with the League of Nations," were other points in Dr. Butler's argument.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature Sunday; fresh easterly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 28.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably with snow on coast tonight; slowly rising temperature Sunday and in west portion tonight.

Maine: Cloudy, with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday; probably light snow tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Cloudy and slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday.

Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast and north winds over extreme north portion and strong northeast backing to north or northwest winds, diminishing tonight, over south and central portions, and overcast weather tonight and Sunday; snow or rain tonight except near Sandy Hook.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	36	40	Montreal	10	14
Bismarck	32	32	Nantucket	34	34
Boston	32	32	New Orleans	42	52
Buffalo	28	38	New York	30	34
Calgary	32	52	Norfolk, Va.	40	42
Charleston	36	38	North Platte	22	42
Chicago	28	40	Philadelphia	30	34
Cincinnati	28	44	Phoenix, Ariz.	36	68
Denver	32	46	Pittsburgh	30	40
Eastport, Me.	18	18	Portland, Me.	16	24
Hatteras	48	60	Raleigh	32	32
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	30	48
7 p.m. Jan. 13	72		St. Paul	-6	12
Helena, Mont.	38	48	Salt Lake City	26	38
Huron, S. D.	20	20	San Francisco	46	64
Jacksonville	38	48	Santa Fe, N.M.	20	38
Kansas City	30	46	Seattle	40	46
Key West	70	82	Tampa	46	72
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	30	72
Memphis	38	50	Wichita, Kan.	30	52
Miami, Fla.	64	80	Williston, N.D.	32	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 14
B—Maximum Jan. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:44 p. m. Sunday 1:24 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

BUTLER NAMES COYKENDALL

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The election of Mr. Frederick Coykendall as chairman of the Columbia University board of trustees was announced Jan. 12 by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president. Mr. Coykendall, who is president of the Cornell Steamboat Company, succeeds Gen. William B. Parsons.

Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, Tropical Fruits, Jellies and Marmalades

Michelsen's

Our 21 years' experience enables us to supply quality products, satisfactory delivery and skillful service.

Mail Orders Receive Special Attention

Hamilton Michelsen Groves Co.

Miami Office and Packing Plant, 132 So. Miami Ave.; Branch Store, Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach.

IN THE SWIM with

IRVINE'S BATHING SUITS

Florida's leading shop for bathing creations of latest design. Bathing suits, pajamas, robes and accessories for men, women and children.

IRVINE'S Inc.
100-108 N. E. SECOND AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

the smartest suits on the beach are

Sunshine Fashion Swim Suits

exclusive with

Burdine's

MIAMI, FLORIDA
We Save at

Grandma's Kitchen
149 N.E. SECOND ST.
"Just good Food"

Cafeteria Prices

Table Service—No Tips. Snowy white linen. Choice fresh vegetables, sea food, poultry and meats, as well as Grandma's pastry, pleasantly served, will please you.

Travel!

STEAMSHIP
Reservations, Tickets and Information. Anywhere. Any Line.

HAVANA
Tours of Proved Reliability

Mitchell's Tours Inc.
HABANA • CUBA

30 S. E. 2nd Ave., Urmey Hotel Bldg.
100 Biscayne Blvd. at N. E. 1st St.
8th and Collins, Miami Beach.

A decorated package of my St. John's River Citrus Fruits

will please you or make a fine gift. Any desired proportion of varieties—Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, Tangeloes—direct from my own groves, fresh, firm, sweet, thin-skinned and heavy-juicy.

Full box, 90 lbs., $6.00; ½ box, $3.25
Bushel, 60 lbs., $4.00; ½ bushel, $2.25

Safe arrival guaranteed, prepaid.

WIN C. SLEIGHT
TAVARES, LAKE CO., FLORIDA

Holder of Federation's Pan-American Award

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MISS GEORGIANA JIMINEZ

School Defense Voiced To Club Federation

(Continued from Page 1)

courageous experiments growing out of the post-war settlements."

"Thus ends on a most optimistic note the newest experiment in international law, an experiment incidentally that should confound the cynics who scoffed at the idea when it was first launched and who believed that the new concept of "mandate" was just another way of expressing the old and familiar concept of colony or protectorate," Mr. Murray declared.

Panama was described as "a sociological laboratory where two sets of forces are operating and influencing one another to a degree unprecedented in the history of the world by Miss Georgiana Jiminez, to whom has been awarded the Pan-American scholarship of the federation. Miss Jiminez is pursuing her studies in education at Columbia University and is particularly interested in introducing into Panama educational opportunities for exceptionally bright children.

The two sets of social forces in Panama, Miss Jiminez said, include four cultures—the Indian, the Spanish, the Negro and the Anglo-Saxon and four populations—the Latin, Indian, Negro and Mestizo. The Mestizo, a mixture of the Latin and the Indian, constitutes the bulk of the population and deserves the greatest attention, she said.

A formal offer for the Bureau of Standards to coöperate with the federation in working out specifications for the staple articles which women generally purchase was brought to the board today by Mr. Warren E. Emley of the Bureau of Standards. Most specifications now in use stress the manufacturers' rather than the consumers' point of view, he pointed out, adding that the federation could perform a useful public service by drafting and sponsoring a set of specifications for the staple articles which women generally purchase, giving particular weight to those properties of the articles in which the consumer is interested.

BUSINESS LEADERS TO AID CHAMBER DRIVE

Mr. E. Fred Cullen, a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and general chairman of "Boston Chamber of Commerce Week," announces that 68 prominent business leaders have agreed to serve as vice-chairman for the week of effort to concentrate attention on the Chamber the first full week in April.

A substantial increase in membership for the Chamber is planned during that period. Mr. Cullen has been chairman of the committee on meetings and members' luncheons of the Chamber.

Bills to Equalize Truck and Railroad Traffic Are Filed

Seven bills seeking truck and bus legislation more nearly to equalize regulation of freight and passenger business on the public highways with that on the railroad were filed at the State House today. One of the regulatory bills is being sponsored by the Boston & Maine, the New Haven and Boston & Albany railroads, which will also back the six other measures.

The bills are designed, their sponsors asserted, to affect only motor vehicles using the public highways for profit in the transportation of freight and passengers. The bill sponsored by the railroads provides for the regulation of trucks transporting property for hire. It seeks to prevent common carrier trucks from operating unless they secure a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Department of Public Utilities.

The proposed bill does not apply to operations within a particular municipality or for a radius of 10 miles outside, nor does it apply to trucks used exclusively for the transportation of property belonging to the owner. Another bill which the railroads will support as part of their program for seeking regulation of the trucks, increases registration fees in Massachusetts of trucks of a gross weight of 8000 pounds or more.

At the present time, it was pointed out by those filing the bill, the Massachusetts rates are about the lowest in the country even for small trucks. Another of the bills seeks to prevent trucks and buses from coming into the State and doing business over highways without taking out registration and complying with the Massachusetts laws in regard to insurance and other features.

Boy Scouts Put Out Appeals for Relief

Four thousand Boy Scouts in Greater Boston began at 9 o'clock this morning to distribute approximately 200,000 letters of appeal for coöperation in the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign which will open Monday, Jan. 16, it was announced today. One letter was given to the head of each family in the city.

The goal of the campaign is $5,000,000 and the fund will be distributed through 111 private welfare agencies of Boston for relief work during 1933. Enclosed with the letter was a pamphlet telling of the aims and purposes of the drive, the method of obtaining contributions, how the funds will be apportioned, the great need of the fund and the method of computing what constitutes a day's pay when salary is paid other than per diem.

In addition, a patriotic mass meeting will be held tonight at Mechanics Building at which state, civic, church and Emergency Relief Campaign leaders will discuss the entire plan of the drive. Fromer Gov. Channing Cox will be the keynote speaker at the meeting.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Emergency Relief Campaign: Mass meeting, speaking and musical program, Mechanics Building, 8.

Y. W. C. A.: Mid-year dance, School of Domestic Science, 40 Berkeley Street, 8.

Newton Dramatic Club: Presentation of Shaw's "Pygmalion," Newton Center Woman's Club, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"There's Always Juliet," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Der Grosse Tenor," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 9:30 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conductor, 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham; Asbury Temple, 686 Main Street, Central Square, Waltham, 3:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Can We Get Along Without a Revolution?" by Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Coöperative Theater: Meeting, Mr. Paul Muni and other speakers, Hotel Statler, 3. Open to public.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Motion pictures of Bermuda, 5 Jarvis Street, 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program by Miss Portia Di Giorgio, soprano, Mr. Spinosa Paeff, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Concert Sonata.....Veracini
Largo, Allegro con fuoco, Menuetto, Gavotta, Giga
Mr. Paeff

Vieni.....Denza
O Primavera.....Tirindelli
Voi lo sapete O Mamma, Aria from "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Miss Di Giorgio

Albumblatt.....Wagner
Native Morna, "Mal d'Amor," of Cape Verde Islands, West Africa
Collected by Mr. Paeff
Canzonetta.....d'Ambrosio
Mr. Paeff

Now Shines the Dew.....Rubinstein
Piper of Love.....Carew
Pace, Pace, Mio Dio, Aria from "La Forza del Destino".....Verdi
Miss Di Giorgio

M. I. T.: Popular science lecture on "Chemistry as Art, as Magic and as Science," by Prof. Tenney L. Davis, Institute main building, Cambridge, 4.

Community Church: Address, "Must We Give Up Religion?" by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, author and editor, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Musicale by Madame Simone Riviere, mezzo soprano, 4.

"Leisure hour" concert, by Miss Marguerite MacNamara, soprano, and Mr. Jacob Rubenstein, violinist, auditorium, North Bennet Street Industrial School, 3.

Music

Symphony Hall—John McCormack, tenor, 3:30.
Jordan Hall—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:15.

EVENTS MONDAY

Florence Crittenton League: Annual mass meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.

Literary Morning: Discussion of "America Comes of Age," by Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes and Lady Speyer, winner of 1928 Pulitzer Poetry Prize, Hotel Statler, 11.

Meeting, Boston ministers, address, "Some Recent Worth-While Books for Preachers," by the Rev. Dr. William L. Sklder, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

New England Women's Club: Talk on Ellen Glasgow's "The Sheltered Life," by Prof. J. A. C. Pagginger Auer, of Harvard, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Universalist Ministers: Meeting, talk, "The Work of the Morgan Memorial," by the Rev E. J. Helmes, Church of the Redemption, Ipswich and Boylston Streets, 10:45.

Lowell Institute: Lecture on "Early Celtic Civilization," by Dr. Fred Norris Robinson of Harvard, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union: Anniversary celebration in honor of establishment of national prohibition, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 12:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Violin recital by Miss Rosalind Kempton, 40 Beacon Street, 3.

Concerts to Come

Monday evening, Jan. 16, at the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Roth String Quartet.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the MacDowell Club.

Thursday evening, Jan. 19, at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Thursday evening, Jan. 19, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, a concert by the Casadésus Society of Ancient Instruments.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Albert Stoessel, guest conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 21, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Albert Stoessel, guest conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, in Symphony Hall, a concert by J. M. Sanromá, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Casadésus Society of Ancient Instruments.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Player's Club.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, at Longwood Towers, a concert by Norma Jean Erdmann, soprano, Dr. Mitchell Bellb, tenor, and Henry Gideon, pianist.

Sunday evening, Jan. 22, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Young Musicians' Orchestra, with Fabien Sevitsky, conductor and J. M. Sanromá, assisting pianist.

Monday evening, Jan. 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Fisk University Choir.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Heinrich Schlusnus, baritone.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, in Brown Hall, a concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 26, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Florence Austral, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; fifteenth century German and Netherlands Engravings; prints by Joseph Lindon Smith; coverlets made in the Southwest.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Jay Street—Charcoal drawings by Mary Neal Richardson. Through Jan. 26.

Guild of Boston Artist, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sally Cross Bill. Through Jan. 14.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters and Their Successors." Through Jan. 21.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Drawings and lithographs by Janice Thompson. Through Jan. 14.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Jan. 14.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 667 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Forain and others. Wood blocks in color, by Kazi Knatha.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Street—Water colors by Prescott M. M. Jones. Through Jan. 14.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Coming to Hollis

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UDAY SHAN-KAR
Hindu Dancer, Who Will Appear With His Company Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Afternoon, Next Week.

Boston Stage Notes

Uday Shan-Kar and his company of Hindu dancers and musicians will appear at the Hollis Street Theater in four performances next week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon. This will be Shan-Kar's first Boston appearance.

Continuing plays next week include "There's Always Juliet," at the Plymouth, and "Counsellor-at-Law," at the Shubert.

At the Fine Arts, Emil Jannings in "Der Grosse Tenor" will be followed Monday by a revival of the René Clair film, "A Nous la Liberté." At 9 p. m., Monday, Mary Puopolo, a youthful violinist of Somerville, will give a recital.

Southern France is the subject of Mr. Burton Holmes's travel lecture next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Symphony Hall.

The Stagers will present at the Peabody Playhouse, beginning Monday, a burlesque melodrama, "Gold in the Hills."

Yale Proposse Enlightenment On Municipal Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14—An unusual experiment is to be tried at Yale University during the next five weeks, it was learned here today. In the belief that citizens do not appreciate the seriousness of the problems which confront their municipalities, the Department of Social Sciences has arranged a lecture course to be devoted entirely to "Problems of Municipal Government," the lectures to be given by outstanding authorities in the field of government. The lectures will be the Dodge Lectures on the Responsibilities of Citizenship, on which such men as William Howard Taft, Lord Bryce, Elihu Root, and Charles Evans Hughes have spoken at Yale.

The first lecture will be given Jan. 17, by Prof. Miller McClintock, of Harvard University, who will speak on "Responsibilities of the Citizen in Muhcpal Traffic." Professor McClintock is director of the Erskine Bureau of Traffic Research and, according to Prof. Milton Conover, who has arranged the course, "is probably the world's greatest authority on municipal traffic planning, and has done much to relieve traffic congestion in major metropolitan areas."

Prof. Luther H. Gulick, director of the National Institute of Public Administration, who has helped to survey the finances of many American cities, will give the second lecture of the course on Jan. 24, when he will discuss "Responsibilities of the Citizen for Municipal Waste and Taxation." Dr. Gulick is Eaton Professor of Municipal Science at Columbia University, and will tell of municipal financial waste as he has found it.

Other lecturers will be Mr. Thomas H. Reed, professor of municipal administration at the Uiversity of Michigan; Prof. Howard L. McBain of Columbia University, and Mr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation and the University of Minnesota.

CLUB TO ORGANIZE FOR STUDY OF GLASS

Formation of a club for the study of early American glass will be undertaken at a meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at the home of Mrs. Henry H. Freeman, 346 Marlboro Street at 2 p. m. All collectors and enthusiasts on glass are invited. Persons from various states already have indicated their desire to join the club.

At the meeting it will be decided whether to limit the study to Sandwich glass or to broaden it to include all New England early glass, such as products of the New England Glass Company at Keene, Stoddard and Middlesex. Possibly it will be decided to include Stiegal, South Jersey and all early native glass.

CHANGES IN SCHOOL SYSTEM FORECAST

Fiscal pressure brought about by high taxes will force the coalescence of our present system of education into a single school with an entirely different kind of structure, Prof. Henry C. Morrison of the University of Chicago pointed out in an address last night on "The Evolving Common School," given as the annual English lecture of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

"We shall thus be coming back to a twentieth century equivalent of the highway which the school system was following up to 40 or 50 years ago, and unhappily took the wrong turn because the back seat insisted on going that way. Emphasis has been placed for too long on obtaining credits and diplomas on the different rungs of the ladder that reaches from public schools to graduate work. The reductio ad absurdum is reached when a student comes forward with a bunch of credits collected in residence, in correspondence courses, extension courses, teachers' institutes and with a thesis claims a higher degree."

Boston Parking Problem Results In Conference Call

Mayor James M. Curley today called a meeting of the Boston traffic commission to discuss the legal loophole in Boston's traffic laws which has given rise to the charge that many motorists have been hailed into the traffic court illegally. Charges were made in a letter from Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, to Mr. Joseph A. Conry, traffic commissioner, yesterday.

The police commissioner charged that the absence of one word in the parking rule, Section 17, Article 3, makes the law say what it doesn't mean. The section reads: "No operator shall stop, stand or park any vehicle with passenger registration for more than five minutes continuously for the loading or unloading of passengers, nor any vehicle with commercial registration for more than 20 minutes continuously for the loading or unloading or materials."

Omission of "except" after "continuously," it is said, makes it illegal to load or unload passengers for more than five minutes or goods for more than 20 minutes but does not prevent a motorist from parking for any length of time.

The police commissioner, who is an associate traffic commissioner, pointed out today that he had repeatedly asked the traffic commission, without results, to revise its laws to cover up loopholes. He also stated that he was well aware of the "chaos" that may exist in downtown Boston as the result of his assertion that the local courts have found the law unenforceable. He indicated that he had taken this step to help hasten an equitable code of traffic laws which would relieve Boston of its "traffic inconsistencies."

Travel Talk

The Happy Isle

Last evening at Symphony Hall, Mr. Burton Holmes presented the world's so-called happiest island, "the island that likes to be visited," or is going to be visited a whole lot in the coming years—Bali the Beautiful, somewhere near Java in the Dutch East Indies. You've heard about it?

And it is a very nice place to visit. Unless, through exuberant literary and cinematic praise, plus the engendered tourist response, it goes Radio City before present audiences get there. A mild disappointment dashed the spectator's hopes at first. Landing at the Port of Boeleleng in Northern Bali, we were greeted, not by a band of charming natives, but by a neat and civilized "rest house." Later, a too, too comfortable hotel (Dutch influence) took the edge off the sense of wild adventure.

Recompense was soon found, however, in the interior. There were exhibited the looked-for scenic strangeness, the luxuriant rice fields and the attractive people working happily together and (most exotic touch) not for commercial profit. The people have intelligent faces and amiable manners. They are well formed, lithe and supple. The women do indeed "walk superbly," as we might all learn to do if we would practice in our living rooms balancing fruit baskets on our heads.

It was interesting to observe at least one careerist among the women. A rebel from the beginning, Ma Fatima, seventeenth wife of a Hindu nobleman, had willfully neglected the sacrificial rite of joining the other 16 on her husband's funeral pyre, and, snuggling under Dutch protection, had married a Mohammedan (hence her name) and set up a fine business selling textiles and curios, with quite American success.

In general it is the uncommercial atmosphere that is most appealing. Art comes naturally where there is plenty of time and space. The people work and play with an appearance of happy unity.

The dance, here as everywhere, is a vital expression of the people. Mr. Holmes staged the native dances admirably, supplying phonograph records of the odd music, showing the musicians at their queer instruments, and really bringing about a sequential flow in the dance movement. A note of savagery was felt in the sensational Kriss Dance. Further savagery in the elaborate funeral festivities (atmosphere again contributed by phonograph). These are the less idyllic aspects of Balinese life.

Mr. Holmes is to be congratulated on a splendidly coördinated and immensely up-to-the-minute travel picture.

M. L.

BUS RATES REDUCED

To meet other competition on the public highways, drastic reductions in the round-trip fare oy highway motorcoach between Boston and Bangor, Lewiston, Augusta, Waterville, and other points in Maine were announced today by the Boston & Maine Transportation Company and the Maine Central Transportation Company. Effective Monday, the new rates will reduce the round-trip fare by railroad-owned motorcoaches between Boston and all points in Maine east of Portland to the present one-way fare plus $1.

SERRAT NAMED BY SPAIN

MADRID, JAN. 14 (AP)—Señor Francisco Serrat, former Ambassador to Cuba, was appointed yesterday as Spain's representative to the League of Nations, replacing Señor Salvador de Madariaga.

DENTIPURGE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK
A Non-Medicinal Dental Cleansing Cream

This dentifrice, or tooth paste, is formulated to aid the accomplishment of the one and only function of a dentifrice; namely, as a cleansing agent in conjunction with a tooth brush and dental floss. Such action is properly mechanical, not chemical.

Purchase Locally or send $1.00 for three tubes postpaid in U. S. A. Additional postage to foreign countries. C. O. D.

Dentipurge Products Co., P. O. Box 336, Hollywood Sta., Los Angeles, California.

SCOTT NEGLECTS MANY INQUIRIES ON TECHNOCRACY

If Right, He Says, Big Job, If Wrong, Then Only Human

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Mr. Howard Scott, leader of the technocrats, expounded his views on technocracy and the possible social and political outcome of its findings last night to an audience which included prominent business men, economists, industrialists and bankers, who appeared not very greatly impressed with the speaker's statements and expressed dissatisfaction afterward at the airy manner in which he declined to accept responsibility for answering questions propounded to him.

Mr. Scott's speech, which was radiocast over a nation-wide hookup, was delivered at a dinner given in his honor by the Society of Arts and Sciences at the Hotel Pierre. Other speakers were Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, head of the department of industrial engineering of Columbia University, who gave a definition of technocracy; Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly president of the National City Bank, who said that he "reserved judgment" on the subject, and Dr. Lionel Edie, formerly professor of finance at the University of Chicago, who declared that technocracy proposed simply to exchange one price system for another, the new one using ergs and joules instead of gold.

At the end of his remarks, which were rather inconclusive except as to statistics on the increase in use of energy and in the replacement of man hours by machine hours, Mr. Scott showed his independence of his critics by asserting that technocracy "doesn't have to answer questions" as to its usefulness as a social factor.

Have No Public

"We're not prima donnas," he declared. "We haven't any public. The question is, are we correct? not what are we going to do."

When a written query handed to him asking, "Does technocracy function to administrate the laws of economics?" Mr. Scott replied: "That's a funny question. Economics hasn't much to recommend it. It's as good as bridge, though, I guess. It's a good way to show the futility of the debt system. I'm not answering such questions as that."

Mr. Scott indicated that the technocrats concern with the system which might be evolved as a result of their researches was not primary, when he said in his address that the subject of their first published work would be "how this continent has functioned in the last 100 years."

"Maybe it won't have time to publish what it has," he added. "If we're correct, we've carved out for ourselves the biggest job in the history of the world. If we're wrong, then we're only human."

"We are not attempting to say, as some of our critics have said, that there is going to be chaos or there is going to be doom," Mr. Scott declared. "We have merely stated that if present trends continue—and we see no reason for them to abate—then you may expect greater total unemployment in this country within 18 months.

Going Ahead in Spite

"We advance this, knowing full well that all the debt moratoriums, inflation and so on are going to be tried with all the astuteness and adeptness that political chicanery can bring to bear in dealing with the social problems of this continent, that all the legerdemain of our debt merchants will be brought into play in order to save the face of the present situation.

"Inflation, which is now, I understand, one of the prime things in our campaigns, of course is only of real interest to those who possess a certain number of debt claims, because only the man who possesses a large enough number of debt claims can go into debt fast enough on inflation to take advantage of it. The man who works for wages or for salary cannot go into debt, therefore he cannot take advantage of inflation.

"So that we have that unique situation that technocracy, receiving the attention of the world, is now going to be used—at least the attempt is going to be made to use technocracy—not by those within technocracy itself, but your present politicians and your debt merchants are going to pose technocracy as one of the propositions that will necessitate a state politically which would be so grave that an institutional Fascism will be proposed under the guise of dictatorial prerequisites of the incoming president."

Among the guests at the dinner were Mr. David Sarnoff and Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, president and chairman of the board, respectively, of the Radio Corporation of America; Mr. Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank; Mr. Lewis L. Clarke, chairman of the executive committee of the Irving Trust Company; Mr. Gano Dunn, president of J. G. White Engineering Corporation, and Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes.

Technocracy Is Declared Valueless to Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 14—The technocrats offer nothing of value to the "new science of management" that must come out of the present trade recession, in the opinion of Prof. John W. W. Hallock, head of the department of industrial engineering at the University of Pittsburgh.

After completing a study of the ideas and proposals advanced by the technocrats, Dr. Hallock is convinced there is nothing new in their findings, and holds that technocracy seems to consist of two principles—the theory of energy determinants, plus certain dire productions.

"It is hardly conceivable," Professor Hallock said, "that following centuries of work in these fields by many learned men, a small group of erratic writers have suddenly made a discovery of momentous value to the civilized world. If they have thus suddenly made a discovery, why the dire productions without the offer of a single constructive thought?"

Professor Hallock has found many things in his own sphere of industrial engineering and industrial economics to refute the arguments of the technocrats, he added.

"In every period of technological advancement there has been strenuous opposition to the introduction of machinery," he continued. "Riots have accompanied many improvements that are now recognized as boons to mankind. If technological advancement has reached a crucial state, one would expect a constantly increasing number of unemployed during the periods of mechanization. Statistics prove the exact reverse has been the case. If we can conceive that all technical improvement which is possible has been accomplished, then we might believe some of the predictions o fthe technocrats.

"They tell us we are to be ruled by machinery. They say technocracy will become a system of living paralleling democracy, monarchy, socialism and Communism. They say, 'at best the time is short, the day of reckoning is growing nearer and nearer.' They remind us of the perennial prophets who are forever predicting the end of the world—and the world rolls on."

ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14—Shipments of anthracite in December, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to 4,029,016 gross tons, an increase of 563,714 over November and an increase of 269,799 over December, 1931.

J. W. EDWARDS
Manufacturers of self-raising flour, wheaten meal, icing and castor sugar, cloudy ammonia, flavoured and coloured icing, etc., etc.
Tel. F.L. 6406.
72 Mt. Alexander Rd., Flemington
Melbourne Victoria Australia

D. FALLSHAW & SONS
Phone F4630—F4627
Manufacturers of office furniture, sideboards, dining tables, chairs, radio cabinets, dining billiard tables. Estimates given for fittings of schools and churches.
1 BOUNDARY ROAD NORTH MELBOURNE VICTORIA AUSTRALIA

J. MARKS & SONS PTY LTD
MANUFACTURERS
Established 40 years
Phone Central 4748
High Class Furriers and Skin Merchants
46-52 RUSSELL ST. (next Flinders Lane) MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

ZAANDAM
VERKADE'S FABRIEKEN
Manufacturers of Genuine Dutch Rusks, all sorts of biscuits, cakes and chocolates. Obtainable in every first-class grocer's and confectioner's shop.
When travelling in Holland ask for our products

Liebig
The "ever ready" meat extract for the home
Liebig Meat extract
Oxo Bouillon
Oxo Bouillon cubes
Obtainable from all Merkur Stores and Grocery Shops.
Send this advertisement to any Merkur shop in Switzerland and you will receive, free of charge, a beautiful recipe book in French or German.

NEW YORK VIA PROVIDENCE LINE

Travel in comfort to New York—take this dependable overnight sail via the smooth Inland Route. Warm, comfortable staterooms all with hot and cold running water. Delicious meals, too. Train leaves South Station daily at 6:00 p. m. Steamer due New York 7:00 a. m.

Reservations and Tickets at South Station, Back Bay and Consolidated Ticket Office, 67 Franklin Street. Phone Hubbard 6800.

$4.50 from Boston
$7.50 ROUND TRIP
(Good for 30 days)

AUTOMOBILES CARRIED
Round trip automobile rates reduced 25%

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

REORGANIZATION OF PROHIBITION PARTY PROPOSED

With Chicago as Headquarters, Work of Rebuilding Begins at Once

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 — Coincident with the moving of its national headquarters from New York to Chicago, the Prohibition National Committee has made public plans for "rebuilding the Prohibition Party from top to bottom" in preparation for the next national election, which, according to Mr. Edward E. Blake, the new chairman, "will be quite different from the campaign just ended."

During the last campaign the Prohibition Party was on the ballot in 20 states, Mr. Blake said yesterday, but during the next four years its leaders hope to achieve a much stronger organization. To do this they plan a series of state conventions in all the unorganized states and in others where the organization is not as strong as they would like.

The first of these conventions will be held in the Southeast, probably in Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia and Georgia, and later others will be held in the Southwest. The Illinois convention is scheduled for June.

"What we aim to do is to make the Prohibition Party a real political party in the next four years," Mr. Blake said. "We are convinced a political party devoted to the cause of prohibition is necessary to maintain and enforce the dry law and we want the Prohibition Party to be that party. Such a party is particularly needed now that both major parties have definitely abandoned the prohibition issue."

Mr. Blake said that in the opinion of his committee the time had come when supporters of prohibition could no longer be satisfied with mere indorsement of the candidates of other parties who promised to support prohibition. The supporters of prohibition will have to make greater effort, he said, to put up their own dry candidates and the only way this can be done effectively is through a prohibition party.

"Many prominent dry leaders have said that a prohibition party is necessary and we are going to organize to assume that responsibility," Mr. Blake said. The Prohibition Party leaders feel they have made a strategic move in bringing their main headquarters to Chicago, as the center of their support, Mr. Blake said, has always been in the central west. The headquarters are at the La Salle Hotel.

Mr. Blake, who was elected chairman of the National Committee at its recent meeting at Washington, is a Chicagoan and served through the last campaign as executive chairman, but that office has been abolished and he now holds the position formerly occupied by Mr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York.

Art Design Study To Improve Pottery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14—The subservience of the machine to art in ceramics, through the training of experts in design who will control the output of factories, is forecast by Dr. Edmund deForest Curtis, head of the department of pottery of the Pennsylvania Museum School of Industrial Art here, and recently appointed chairman of the Art Division of the American Ceramic Society for the convention to be held next month.

With this aim, the American Ceramic Society is urging the institution of courses in industrial design dealing immediately with the problem of ceramic design. The coupling of expert knowledge of the limitations and the possibilities of the material with which they are working, together with the training in artistic design, will produce a type of pottery which will rival the finest ceramics that the handcraftsmen of the Orient have achieved, Dr. Curtis said recently in regard to the institution of these courses.

"I do not mean to confuse the products of an artist of great ability, working alone, with those of a manufacturing establishment which is supplied with design by an equally able designer," Dr. Curtis said in explanation. "The former will always have those qualities of individuality, precociousness and spontaneity that the nature of quantity production prohibits, while the latter will have the very real compensation of being able to bring the finer things to the many. I only want to make clear the point that under proper conditions industrial art is still a medium through which the creative spirit can shine and that it, as well as fine art, can portray beauty."

Delay on Sewage Plant at Chicago To Save Big Sum

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 — More than $14,000,000 may be saved by delay in the $220,000,000 sewage disposal construction program of the Sanitary District of Chicago, it is estimated here. This saving comes about through new methods of treating the waste, recently developed at an experimental station, and by lowered costs of building materials.

Delay was caused by the financial difficulties of Cook County which has withheld from the Sanitary District more than $40,000,000 in taxes in the last two years. Deprived of this income, the district has defaulted the interest on bonds issued for construction, and can no longer find a market for new bonds.

More than $15,000,000 worth of work stands ready for immediate resumption, if the district can get the money. With no hope of an early settlement of Cook County tax difficulties, the district has appealed to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan. Because of lower construction costs the district has already saved $5,330,000 in doing work originally estimated to cost some $20,000,000. New methods of treating sewage recently developed will reduce the estimated cost of future construction by $9,775,000, according to T. J. Bowler, president of the district.

A hearing is now under way here before Judge Edward J. McClellan of Boston, as special master for the United States Supreme Court, to determine whether the delay in construction of the sewage plant is justified.

Penguins Waddle Off With Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—The penguins that Mr. Vincent Astor brought to the New York Aquarium last summer along with a myriad of other coastwise and deep-sea creatures are walking away with the show these days in the old building at the Battery that once echoed to the flutelike voice of Jenny Lind.

Ensconced in the center tank of the ocean wonderland and devotedly butlered by Mr. Savage of the aquarium staff, the penguins are easily a headliner act that can boast a daily public of 2500. They are nameless, for the mystery of whether they are Henry or Henrietta has not been cleared up. But this is of small moment, either to the penguins or to Mr. Savage, who has won their utmost respect for the way he takes them for walks along the Battery wall on sunny mornings. At the early age of two years, they already are paragons of gentility, and this enables them to be exceedingly tolerant of the amusement their adolescent pomposities excite in all observers.

Mr. Astor hopes to bring more penguins back with him this spring, when, after placing his yacht, the Nourmahal, at the command of President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt for a 10-day cruise in southern waters, he expects to make another collecting expedition to the Galapagos Islands.

Honors Are Paid To Rural Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Jan. 14—The fiftieth anniversary of the continuous editorship of Mr. Harry L. Snyder, publisher of the Shepherdstown Register, Shepherdstown, W. Va., near here, was celebrated recently by his friends at a testimonial dinner at Martinsburg, W. Va.

Commenting afterward on his experiences, Mr. Snyder defined some of the policies which he believes have helped to make his newspaper a success. These reveal an unselfish thought in the editorial office.

"I have regarded it as important to know what to leave unprinted as what should be published," Mr. Snyder said. "I think a country newspaper can do much by sacrificing news when possible if thereby someone is saved from disgrace or trouble."

Mr. Snyder said that from the first issue more than 50 years ago this weekly has stood for temperance and prohibition.

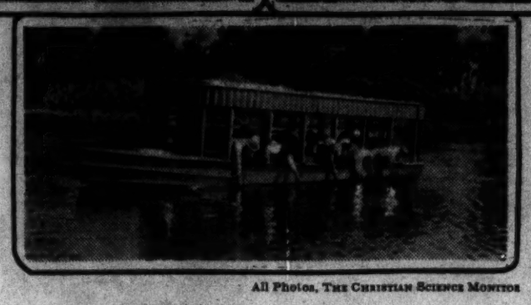
"We have had for years a standing rule that no issue of the Register shall go to press without something favorable to the prohibition cause," he said.

ROCHESTER SCHOOL REOPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 14—Begun last September as an experiment, the Community Evening School of Business Education, which took over classes abandoned by the Board of Education because of budget reductions, opened its second semester Jan. 10 after instructing 314 students in the fall term.

Florida Shows Its Visitors One of Its Natural Marvels



All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

SCENES AT SILVER SPRINGS

Upper Left: Entrance to Silver Springs. Upper Right: Underwater View of Fish in Lake Formed by the Springs. Lower: Studying the Waters From Glass-Bottomed Boat.

PUBLIC STATUS OF EDUCATION HELD TOO HIGH

Educators Ask Analysis of Schooling Ideals to End Fallacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 14—A plea for more liberal public understanding of the aims, purposes and shortcomings of American colleges, instead of jumping to the conclusion that "higher education is a failure," was made by Dr. Carlton J. Hayes, professor of history at Columbia University, in a prepared address read at the closing session of the nineteenth annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges here last night. Dr. Hayes held that the "widespread popular devotion in our country to schooling is perphaps the greatest fallacy in contemporary America."

"Schooling has assumed with us almost the status and mystery of a singularly compelling religion," he declared. "Too little attention is given to good deeds, rather than to technical training. It is widely believed that a college can take any youth, and in four years or less by practice of some kind of hokus pokus turn him into an industrious, alert gentleman, a paragon of wit and a wizard of finance."

The average college, he asserted, "takes the students as they come and probably does the best it can with them." He declared that by two things, humility and patience, the institutions may win back the public's confidence. Dr. Hayes was unable to attend the meeting and his address was read by Dr. J. Edward Park of Norton, Mass., president of Wheaton College.

Dr. Paul H. Douglas, professor of political economy at the University of Chicago, criticized colleges for being "almost completely ineffectual in influencing their own graduates or the general current of American life." He held that the greatest void in the cultural life of America is the lack of any real concern, even among the so-called educated classes, for any intelligent effort to develop the economic and social life for the common benefit of all.

"For example, most colleges for years have been teaching the advantages of free trade over protection. However, when correct economic analysis and wise public policy conflicted with their social and pecuniary interests, the college graduates of most of the country threw overboard their teachings without a qualm.

"Only the South has shown consistent good sense in the matter, although the middle West has shown signs of a return to sanity. The net effect, therefore, upon their graduates of more than 70 years of teaching and research into tariff problems has been virtually nil," said Dr. Douglas.

Dr. Edmund Soper, president of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, was elected president of the association to succeed Dr. Irving Maurer of Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.

Florida's Wonder Spring Pours Billion Gallons of Water Daily

Submarine Beauties of Lake Are Studied by Geologists and Visitors by Means of Electrically Driven, Glass-Bottomed Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER SPRINGS, Fla. — Providing electrically driven glass-bottomed boats, by means of which the submarine beauties may be studied and admired, what is claimed to be the largest spring in the world is attracting many geologists as well as sight-seers.

Pouring forth 22,000,000 gallons of crystal clear water every hour, Silver Springs could supply each person in the United States with about five gallons daily. According to the State Geological Survey, 600 tons of solids are carried off in solution from the springs each day. But it will be 5000 years before any appreciable difference in the surrounding terrain is noticeable.

Like a placid lake, some 300 feet in diameter, the springs give no hint on the surface of the wonders in their depths. So clear is the water that every portion of the great basin, in some places more than 80 feet deep, may be plainly seen from the glass-bottomed boats. In fact, the water is actually clearer than the air.

An ever-changing panorama of fairy-like wonders spreads out as one glides over the surface of the water with gaze fixed on the depths. One moment one catches a view of a mountain range with precipices and gorges. Then one comes to the Great Cavern, the largest spring of all, in which mammoth crevice two freight cars could stand end on end.

Romantic names have been given to the picturesque spots under the water, many coming from legends concerning the springs. The "bridal chamber" is 81 feet deep, and from its depths a shower of shells and crystals is steadily elevated, making it resemble a filmy bridal veil studded with pearls and gems. The "ladies parlor" is a quiet nook of rare beauty, fringed with coral ferns of unusual tints, growing luxuriantly under water. The "devil's kitchen" suggests a popcorn roaster, boiling pots and other interesting imageries. There is a "valley of a thousand boiling geysers," the "blue grotto," where the sun's rays on the water rival the rainbow in brilliance; the "Garden of Eden," where strange plants grow and blossom, sending their gorgeous blooms forth under water, like none other found in the world; and, of course, there is a "fisherman's paradise," filled with more than 30 varieties of fish which swim around the boats and beg to be fed like the 17 kinds of turtles which are something of pets.

The spring flows into the Ocklawaha River, called the crookedest river in America, and is large enough to permit small steamers to come up from the St. John's River. The Indians worshiped Silver Springs, believing they came directly from the "Great Spirit," and that the waters were life giving. There is information that the Indians referred to this place when directing Ponce de Leon to the "fountain of youth." History says that the red man fought more desperately to retain the sacred waters and surroundings than for any other region.

Ontario Announces Deficit of $1,975,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Government has announced a deficit of $1,975,000 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1932, according to official figures issued by Mr. E. A. Dunlop, provincial treasurer. Ordinary revenues were set at $54,186,000 and ordinary expenditures at $56,161,000. Exchange to New York of $2,339,990, and direct unemployment relief of $809,000 are given as reasons for this deficit.

Direct relief amounted to $3,950,000, but the money is to be spread over five years. Ontario's share for indirect relief, that is, for municipal and provincial works, amounted to $9,800,000, which will be put into capital account.

Department expenditures were reduced by $4,626,000, and this included an adjustment of $567,000 in old-age pensions.

During the last year Ontario has disbursed $26,526,000 on relief. Municipalities received $6,064,000 for municipal works; For direct relief $7,856,000 was spent. For highways, roads in northern Ontario and for other provincial works, the amount was $12,606,000. Of this the Dominion Government will pay 50 per cent of municipal works and direct relief; 50 per cent of trans-Canada highway and 40 per cent of the other provincial works.

The amount for the Province's share for direct relief was $3,950,000. The expenditures for indirect relief are to be written off in five yearly installments.

And Just Suppose the 'Electric Eye' Catches Willie at the Raspberry Jam

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—And now comes the "electric eye" to interfere with the activities of small boys. It may have its useful properties as several hundred "junior scientists" heard today at the American Museum of Natural History in a meeting arranged by the American Institute. For instance if your arms are laden with dishes and you cross the light beam in front of the kitchen door the automatic opener swings the panels wide.

But now just suppose you are in the midst of a game of baseball and have just gone to bat and the same beam of light seeks you out to tell you that it is dinner time. Well that's another story.

At the present time the "electric eye" is serving bowlers, focused across the alley so close to the floor as to be intercepted by nothing but the player's toe, which if he slides over the foul line by even the tiniest fraction of an inch is detected and registered by a flashing red light.

Mr. Orestes H. Caldwell, former federal radio commissioner and now the editor of Electronics, who held the close attention of a fascinated audience, also described the electronics chimes in a bell-less church tower at Detroit. He told how logs in a paper mill are counted by the electric eye, how ships at sea get facsimile weather maps of the whole ocean, and how the human voice is "fingerprinted," to serve as a control opening a cash register or the door of a shop.

All the small boys thought they would like this kind of device for protecting their favorite "hide outs" and some of the girls saw the possibilities of controlling fuel according to the noise which the fuel makes in issuing from burners.

The compound microscope which enables the user to advance or stop at any place within the cubic space of less than one-five thousandth of an inch was described by Dr. Robert Chambers, head of the department of biology of New York University.

This was the second central demonstration lecture for the 6000 members of the Junior Science Clubs of the American Institute.

COLOMBIA DISCLAIMS PEACE MOVE OF PERU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (By U. P.)—Refusal of the Colombian Government to consider the relevancy of the Pan-American treaty of Santiago in the Leticia question as invoked in the recent memorandum of Dr. Victor Maurtua, special Peruvian delegate here, was revealed Jan. 12 when the Colombian Legation made public the text of a note sent the Permanent Conciliation Commission dated Jan. 3.

The note categorically stated that Colombia renewed its point previously made regarding the "absolute irrelevancy of the appeal made by Peru based on the Santiago treaty" of conciliation. The Colombian Government reiterated its stand that the restoration of its sovereignty at Port Leticia, which was seized by Peruvian irregulars Sept. 1, 1932, is purely an internal matter and therefore not subject to international discussion.

SOVIET ATTAINS LIMITED GOAL, HARPER FINDS

Progress at Heavy Price Marked by Unbalanced Production

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—Although the Soviet Five-Year Plan did not attain perfect "balance," in that excess production in some lines was contrasted against a shortage of foods and consumer's goods, progress has been made in many ways, in the opinion of Prof. Samuel N. Harper of the University of Chicago, who has just returned from his third visit to Soviet Russia. Professor Harper gave his views in a talk before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations Jan. 12.

Also despite evidences that the Soviet leaders are going to relax the pace of the program from now on, and that there appears to be a realization that some of the accomplishments have been bought at a high price, nevertheless they are not going to abandon their course, Professor Harper said. He declared, "They are betting all on their belief that they can carry out their social and economic plan."

Reviewing what appeared to him to be the chief accomplishments of the Five-Year Plan, Professor Harper said it had enabled Soviet Russia to attain practical independence from America and Europe, which has been accomplished mainly through its own resources; that it had equipped the Russian industrialists to build their own machine-making machinery; that it had actually set into motion numerous gigantic industrial machines and kept them moving and, finally, that it had produced a strong "economic patriotism" among the people which united the support of both the Bolshevik and the non-Bolshevik population.

"These achievements tend," he added, "to neutralize many of the shortcomings of the Five-Year Plan and the lower standard of living which has developed during the recent years." The low standard of living, caused by a shortage of what might be called consumers' goods as well as food, he attributed largely to the emphasis the Five-Year Plan put on heavy industry, and to poor management of the farm program which was due largely to the speed and haste with which collectivization has been undertaken.

It appears now, Professor Harper said, that the leaders are ready to reduce the pace of the program and, rather than undertake more new construction, are going to learn to run more efficiently the enterprises already under way. It is taking time for the workmen to learn how to run the machines, he said.

Professor Harper said, in observing the effect of the Soviet régime on the growing generation, that there was a definite upward striving evident, that faith and enthusiasm were still strong, and that there was enough youthful zeal to give the leaders encouragement of future support. Many of the young people appear ambitious of bettering their position, of getting better living quarters so that they can study and work at night and there appears to be better use of theaters and books, more interest in personal appearance, and desire to become leaders.

Conditions are becoming more favorable, Professor Harper believed, for better diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and the outside world, and that it is not impossible that first steps toward United States' recognition will be apparent soon.

Packers Oppose Allotment Plan On Pork Output

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—Endeavoring to make clear its reasons for opposing a tax on pork and pork products, as proposed in House Resolution 13,991, known as the National Emergency Act and an outgrowth of the domestic allotment plan, the Institute of American Meat Packers, in a new protest, tells why packers believe the bill would injure rather than help the producer.

The plan which seeks to raise hog prices to an arbitrary level by placing a tax on hog purchases, the institute says, "will destroy the cash market for live hogs and leave a surplus of unsalable hogs on the farm.

"The result would be that at the higher price levels necessitated by the tax, pork consumption immediately would drop. With millions of unemployed and buying power at low ebb, the number of hogs that could be marketed at the higher levels would be so small as to cause the demoralization of the hog industry."

In a statement issued almost concurrently, the Illinois Agricultural Association says that "early establishment of higher prices on staple farm commodities, such as wheat, cotton, hogs and other products by the prompt enactment of the domestic allotment plan, will do more to start the country back to prosperity than anything yet proposed."

Steel Industry Turns to Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14—The steel industry has turned to its workers in an attempt to recoup its loss of markets brought about by economic conditions and inroads by competing materials, according to Mr. John F. Kelly, managing director of the Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers, with national headquarters here, and has started a contest among employees in member plants to find new markets, outlets and applications for steel, the final suggestions to be received by May 15.

Explaining the contest, Mr. Kelly declared that the steel industry neglected to use the same energy, the same foresight, outside the plant that it has used inside.

"It failed to educate the population in uses of steel," he continued. "It failed to develop new markets. It lived in the belief that the consuming power of steel would, without help, grow in proportion to the population and other lines of endeavor."

BRITISH START ENTERPRISES OF UNUSUAL TYPE

To Build Wire-Rod Mill at Cost of £1,750,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Several British industrial developments are announced, including the building of a new wire-rod mill, the reconstruction of cotton mills and the moving to the United Kingdom of a number of enterprises hitherto conducted overseas.

The new wire-rod mill is being set up at Irlam, Lancashire, by the Lancashire Steel Corporation, an organization already controlling a number of iron and steel concerns to which that of Messrs. Whitecross Company, Ltd., wire manufacturers of Warrington, has just been added. The new mill is to cost £1,750,000. It is to bring together at one site a number of processes hitherto carried out separately in connection with the manufacture of such widely used products as wire netting, barbed wire and wire-nails.

The cotton-mill venture is a smaller affair, but is of interest as being a case where the workers have taken over a concern which they hope to run for themselves. The mill is at Great-Harwood, Lancashire, where it is situated in Clayton Street. It has 528 looms. A scheme for the similar construction of the St. Hubert's Mill in the same locality is in preparation.

Regarding the move to the United Kingdom of enterprises hitherto conducted overseas, it appears that in the past year 218 such cases have occurred. Dr. Edward Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, stated in the British House of Commons that 123 of these new undertakings were established between November, 1931, and May, 1932, since which date 95 more had been reported. The latest returns show 9361 persons employed by them, a number expected to rise to 14,000 when the factories are fully occupied.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Rerley D. Sanders, Marlboro, Mass.
Augustus F. Elderkin, Marlboro, Mass.

STORAGE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
WAREHOUSE
Fireproof Construction
AUTOMATIC ALARM SERVICES
DAY AND NIGHT WATCHMAN
FORSYTH ST.
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
PHONE KEN. 9050 or COM. 1530
EDWARD L. WINGATE
General Manager

25 Evening Dresses
$15 $20 $25
Originally from $50 to $150
RETTA C THOMAS
683 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Our Annual Sale
of Irregular Stock Articles in Pottery, Glass, etc.
is now taking place at our store concurrently with the season's reopening of
"LA BOTTEGA"
Due to somewhat restricted space for this event, articles will be added to the display at frequent intervals.
AT 342 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Carbone INC.

Time to Fill Your Bin with Quality Coal
CITY FUEL CO.
89 BROAD STREET BOSTON
Telephone Liberty 2115

20% Off
on all
DRY CLEANSING
—Two Weeks Only—
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.
Winchester, Newton, Dorchester, Somerville, Lowell, Springfield

ANGELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
of the MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.
184 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.
Regent 6100

The Samovar
Luncheon - Tea
Dinner
Russian and American food served against a Cossack background of red and black.
After the theatre slippers with music until 2 A. M.
88 WARRENTON STREET, off Stuart
BOSTON
For reservations DEV. 8205

Lloyd-Mansfield Co.
Optometrists
Opticians
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont Street
Boston
Phone Liberty 2090

Furs Relined
Repaired and Re-Dyed
W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs Stored and Insured
Fur Garments Made to Order
175 Tremont St., Boston

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins
FEB. 10

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach
Write for Booklet
647 Boylston St., Boston Kenmore 4730

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO
MEXICO
FLORIDA
CALIFORNIA
INCLUDING ALL EXPENSES
These tours visit places of greatest interest. Best of accommodations on all tours at moderate rates. Departures January and February. Ask for itinerary and literature. COLPITTS TOURIST CO., 262 Washington St., Boston.

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at All Hours
Catering—Confectionery
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

AN ADDED PILGRIM FEATURE
Your Doilies and Bureau Scarfs
When Laundered at Pilgrim are returned to you rolled on tubes . . . not folded . . . thus they lie flat . . . no annoying creases.
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
HIGHLANDS 2800
65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON

BE WORLD MINDED!
Read The Christian Science Monitor Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for a period of
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months 4.50 One month 75c
for which I enclose remittance.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

VINES PICKED TO HEAD LIST

U. S. and Wimbledon Champion Ranked First in Men's Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Reconstruction of the membership and dues sections of the constitution, and an enlargement of the provisions regarding players' expenses, especially where automobile travel is concerned, will be the principal matters to be considered at the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, to be held in New York, Feb. 11, according to the call made public today. A committee, of which Lawrence A. Baker, the secretary of the association, is chairman, which was appointed for the purpose a year ago, has remodeled articles two and three entirely, to provide for payment of dues as a condition for voting power, and for a number of other changes.

Automobile travel will not invalidate a charge for railroad expenses by players, and a provision will be made for the notification of all clubs holding sanctioned tournaments, regarding the requirements for rendition of expense accounts, with a new requirement that in the event of failure to comply with these, sanctions may be refused, and members or players may be suspended.

The new officers nominated by the nominating committee, as listed in the call, are as follows:

For president, Harry S. Knox, Chicago, Ill.; for first vice-president, Halcombe Ward, New York, N. Y.; for second vice-president, Joseph W. Ivy, Kansas City, Mo.; for secretary; Lawrence A. Baker, Washington, D. C.; for treasurer, Walter Merrill Hall, New York, N. Y.

The reports of the various ranking committees, though subject to revision at the annual meeting, establish the rankings of the leading players as follows:

MEN'S SINGLES

1. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif.
2. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas.
3. Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans.
4. Sydney B. Wood Jr., New York.
5. Francis X. Shields, New York.
6. Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles.
7. Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J.
8. Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
9. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia.
10. David N. Jones, New York.

MEN'S DOUBLES

1. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill.
2. Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn.
3. George M. Lott Jr. and Francis X. Shields.
4. Gregory S. Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell.
5. Sydney B. Wood Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen.
6. Robert B. Bryan and John McDiarmid.
7. Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis.
8. Edward W. Feibleman and Jake H. Hess Jr.
9. Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Edward Jacobs.
10. J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1. Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.
2. Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif.
3. Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles.
4. Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter, Dedham, Mass.
5. Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif.
6. Virginia E. Hilleary, Philadelphia.
7. Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, Calif.
8. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia.
9. Virginia B. Rice, Boston, Mass.
10. Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SINGLES

1. Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane University.
2. Bryan M. Grant Jr., University of North Carolina.
3. Keith Gledhill, Stanford University.
4. David N. Jones, Columbia University.
5. Clayton Lee Burwell, University of the South, Sewanee.
6. Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton College.
7. Karl F. Kamrath, University of Texas.
8. Donald M. Frame, Harvard University.
9. Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles.
10. Jake H. Hess Jr., Rice Institute, Texas.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DOUBLES

1. Keith Gledhill and J. L. Coughlin, Stanford.
2. Elbert R. Lewis and Jack P. Tidball, U. C. L. A.
3. Clifford S. Sutter and Edward Sutter, Tulane.
4. Karl F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams, Texas.
5. W. R. Bascom and C. Andrews, Yale.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Albany Teachers 34, Hamilton 23.
Aberdeen 38, Sioux Falls 32.
Adrian 29, Central 21.
Augustana 47, Eureka 33.
Banker 28, Ottawa 27.
Beloit 31, Ripon 27.
Brigham Young 40, Utah 27.
Brooklyn P. I. 26, Pratt Inst. 24.
Bluffton 24, Defiance 15.
California 40, U. C. L. A. 37.
Carnegie Tech 31, W. and J. 20.
Cathedral 43, N. Y. Teachers 14.
Carleton 38, Monmouth 21.
Carroll 32, Lake Forest 26.
Columbus K. C. 27, Georgetown 22.
Coe 41, Knox 33.
Culver Stockton 36, Tarkio 25.
De Paul 36, Western S. T. 32.
Drake 23, Creighton 20.
Duquesne 26, Pittsburgh 25.
De Pauw 45, Wilmington 24.
Earlham 29, Dayton 23.
Evansville 38, Central Normal 20.
Florida 38, Clemson 28.
F. and M. 42, Drexel 25.
Fort Hays State 26, Emporia T. 19.
Georgetown (Ky.) 31, Centre 27.
Gettysburg 35, Albright 34.
Grove City 24, Westminster 22.
Hanover 31, Oakland City 30.
Heidelberg 35, Toledo 31.
Illinois Wesleyan 41, Illinois C. 31.
Johns Hopkins 23, Washington 20.
Louisiana Tech 46, Southwestern L. 24.
Luther 37, Western Union 17.
Marietta 37, Kent State 18.
Nebraska Wesleyan 37, Kansas Wes. 32.
North Central 42, Elmhurst 19.
North Dakota 34, South Dakota 19.
North Carolina 58, Virginia P. I. 26.
Ohio 47, Miami (Ohio) 27.
Ohio Northern 57, Capital 22.
Olivet 32, Kalamazoo 21.
Parsons 19, Simpson 16.
Providence 64, Middlebury 31.
Randolph Macon 36, Medical C. 33.
Richmond 49, Lynchburg 29.
Rider 42, Catholic U. 32.
Rutgers 36, Union 31.
So. California 30, Stamford 25.
St. Ambrose 24, Iowa Central 15.
St. Francis 41, Concordia 36.
St. Mary's 41, Augustana 39.
St. Olaf 43, Augsburg 29.
St. Thomas 41, Concordia (Minn.) 36.
Superior 32, Marquette T. 19.
Texas 36, Arkansas 26.
Tulsa 44, Missouri S. of M. 22.
U. of Mississippi 40, Louisiana 37.
Upsala 38, Cooper Union 25.
Utah State 42, Montana State 35.
Vanderbilt 35, Tulane 21.
Vermont 27, New Hampshire 25.
Virginia M. I. 30, Maryland 29.
Washington 70, Idaho 27.
Washington State 39, Oregon 24.
Western Kentucky 37, Eastern (Ky.) T. 19.
Western Maryland 32, Bucknell 19.
W. and L. 45, Gallaudet 18.
Wittenberg 50, Denison 25.
Williams 38, Wesleyan 33.
Yale 42, Boston U. 29.
Wyoming 43, Colorado Teachers 24.

LEE STARTS WITH VICTORY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Edward Lee, of the New York Athletic Club, made a fine start in defense of his national amateur three-cushion billiard championship yesterday, when he defeated Bernard Zion of Boston, in the opening game of the series, at his home club. The score was 50 to 36, and the game went 69 innings. Zion made a good start, with a run of 7 for his high mark; but Lee closed stronger, making a run of 5 as his highest. In the other game, Abraham Kaiser, of Brooklyn, defeated Charles D. Gill of Clarksburg, W. Va., 50 to 47, after 94 innings of play. Kaiser made two high runs of 4 each, while Gill's best was 3, made twice also.

Crescent Springs Class B Surprise

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING
NEW YORK GROUP

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Bayside T. C.	6	0	28	14	1.000
City A. C.	5	1	24	8	.833
Yale Club	5	1	27	15	.833
Squash Club	5	1	24	18	.833
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	2	27	15	.667
Columbia U. C.	2	4	18	24	.333
New York A. C.	1	5	18	24	.167
Harvard Club	1	5	16	26	.167
Princeton Club	1	5	14	28	.167
Fraternity S.T.C.	0	6	5	37	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club sprang a surprise yesterday, when the sixth round of the New York Group Division series in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class B team championship was played, by defeating one of the unbeaten leading teams, City Athletic Club, 4 to 3, on the New Moon courts. This places Bayside Tennis Club, which defeated New York Athletic Club, also at 4 to 3, on the courts of the latter, alone in the lead, with Yale Club and the Squash Club, also winners in the round, tied with City Athletic Club for second place.

Yale Club, visiting Princeton Club, won by a score of 5 to 2; while The Squash Club, on its home courts, scored over Columbia University Club, 6 to 1. Harvard Club was the other winner, its first of the season, defeating Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 6 to 1, on the Harvard Club courts, to climb into a tie with New York Athletic Club and Princeton Club for seventh place. The summary:

CRESCENT A. HAMILTON C. 4, CITY A. C. 3

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated S. L. Samuels, 15—12, 15—4.
T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated Harold Ablowich, 15—4, 9—15, 15—8.
H. A. Mayer, City, defeated E. W. Kleinert, 15—11, 15—7.
Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated Carlton Block, 15—11, 15—5.
J. A. Schwartz Jr., Crescent, defeated A. P. Heineman, 15—11, 15—7.
Julius Cowen, City, defeated W. T. Hanley, 15—5, 15—9.
C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated D. J. Tobin, 15—7, 15—9.

BAYSIDE T. C., 4, NEW YORK A. C. 3.

William Hoffman, Bayside, defeated M. D. Grant, 15—13, 15—17, 15—6.
Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated F. A. Sieverman 3d, 16—18, 15—9, 15—4.
R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated R. W. Hill, 15—9, 12—15, 15—10.
George Abbott, Bayside, defeated A. M. Thompson, 15—3, 15—4.
E. W. Kemble, Bayside, defeated W. E. Chambers, 15—5, 15—3.
J. P. Leo, New York, defeated F. L. Giusti, 11—15, 15—5, 15—10.
R. W. Blake, Bayside, defeated S. A. Thompson, 15—7, 15—7.

YALE CLUB 5, PRINCETON CLUB 2

W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, defeated C. H. Donner, 15—3, 4—15, 17—15.
C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, defeated N. H. Alonsohn, 18—13, 15—4.
L. B. Dailey, Princeton Club, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., 15—5, 3—15, 15—11.
W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, defeated W. H. English Jr., 15—12, 3—15, 15—4.
Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, defeated H. D. Wood, 15—11, 15—9.
F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, defeated E. D. Gallaudet, 15—12, 15—12.
Van Buren Taliaferro, Yale Club, defeated M. C. Markham, 15—13, 15—12.

THE SQUASH CLUB 6, COLUMBIA U. C. 1

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated C. R. Smith, 13—15, 18—17, 15—11.
H. A. Haines, Squash Club, defeated N. C. Willett, 16—17, 15—3, 15—9.
Stanley Jones, Squash Club, defeated V. de C. Lynn, 15—6, 16—18, 15—7.
W. A. Forrester, Squash Club, defeated R. W. Ince, 15—8, 15—3.
A. J. Quist, Squash Club, defeated J. D. Hanley, 15—5, 17—14.
S. R. Shepherd, Squash Club, defeated R. C. Aikenhead, 15—12, 15—8.
Carlos Lazo, Squash Club, defeated Lawrence Hasbrouck, 18—17, 10—15, 15—11.

HARVARD CLUB, 6; FRATERNITY S. T. C. 1.

W. E. Coyle, Fraternity, defeated R. C. Flack, 5—15, 15—4, 15—9.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated R. A. O'Neill, 9—15, 15—6, 15—7.
D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, 15—3, 15—9.
J. S. Murphy, Harvard Club, defeated S. W. Smith, 15—5, 15—10.
M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, defeated Leonard Shumway, 18—13, 15—8.
E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, defeated won from Sanford Treat, by default.
David Miller, Harvard Club, won from Harold Stearns, by default.

ARROWS AGAIN IN SECOND-PLACE TIE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	9	4	4	53	32	22
Providence	10	1	7	48	37	21
Philadelphia	8	5	6	45	39	21
New Haven	6	2	8	30	43	14
Quebec	5	2	13	40	65	12

RESULT JAN. 13

Philadelphia 3, Quebec 1.

QUEBEC, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Philadelphia Arrows defeated the Quebec Beavers, last place team of the Canadian-American Hockey League, last night, 3 to 1. The game was 40 minutes late in starting.

Two quick goals in the second period gave the Arrows the decision after George Giroux had put Quebec out ahead at the start of the session. Pratt passed to Burke for the first, and scored the second 20 seconds later on Anderson's assist. Hudson scored the third Arrow goal in the final period. The victory brings the Philadelphia team to a tie with Providence for second place. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		QUEBEC
Runge, lw	rw,	Toupin
Burke, c	c,	Ward
Boyd, rw	lw,	Dube
Peters, ld	rd,	Calligan
Nichols, rd	ld,	Arnott
Kerr, g	g,	Lamontagne

Alternates — Conn, Anderson, Hudson, Desmarais, McGoldrick, Phillips, Pratt for Philadelphia; Madden, Molyneaux, McCabe, Giroux, McIntyre, Chouinard, Himes, Armand for Quebec.

Score—Philadelphia 3, Quebec 1. Goals—Burke, Pratt, Hudson for Philadelphia; Giroux for Quebec. Assists—Pratt, Nichols, Anderson for Philadelphia. Officials—Dussault and Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

GORMAN TO MANAGE HAWKS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—Thomas P. Gorman, former Ottawa pilot, has been appointed manager of the Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League, it is announced here by Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, president of the local club. Gorman succeeds Emil Iverson, who started with the Hawks this season. The new manager was pilot of the Senators when they were hockey leaders, from 1918 to 1924. He then introduced the Americans to New York City in 1925, and remained with them to 1929.

RANGERS BEST PICKED TEAM

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP)—The "Massachusetts Rangers" hockey team from the United States defeated a picked team of British and German players 3 to 1 last night. The Rangers play the Edmonton Superiors of Canada in the final today for the Paris Cup.

FLA-MORS TIGHTEN GRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14—Kansas City held a tighter grip on first place in the American Hockey Association standing after defeating Duluth, 4 to 3, in a seesaw game here last night.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Syracuse Y. M. C. A. 19, St. Lawrence 13.
Seth Low 26, Long Island 5.
Williams 36, Wesleyan 33.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Brown 3, New Hampshire 0.
Michigan Tech 3, Wisconsin 0.
Northeastern 5, Bowdoin 3.

SUMMERS LOSES TO SKILLMAN

New United States Professional Squash Racquets Champion Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14—John L. (Jack) Summers, coach at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defending the championship he won last year, was defeated in the United States professional squash racquets tournament at the Penn Athletics Club yesterday before a packed gallery, by John Skillman of Princeton University, playing in his first national tourney, 15—13, 9—15, 18—17, 17—5. Skillman followed up this victory by winning his semifinal-round match from E. O. Stapleton of the Boston Athletic Association, 15—11, 7—15, 15—12, 18—17.

The second surprise of the day came in the semifinal round when George Cummings of the University Club of New York defeated Daniel Martella of the Wilmington Country Club, last year's runner-up, 15—9, 8—15, 15—3, 15—6. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—
Quarterfinal Round

John Skillman, Princeton University, defeated John L. (Jack) Summers, M. I. T., 15—13, 9—15, 18—17, 17—15.
E. O. Stapleton, Boston A. A., defeated Jack O'Donnell, Downtown A. A., New York, 16—13, 15—11, 9—15, 15—9.
Daniel Martella, Wilmington Country Club, defeated Leif Nordlie, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, 15—3, 15—8, 14—15, 15—12.
George Cummings, University Club, New York, defeated James Tully, Merion, 15—10, 15—8, 15—12.

Semifinal Round

Skillman defeated Stapleton, 15—11, 7—15, 15—12, 18—17.
Cummings defeated Martella, 15—9, 8—15, 15—3, 15—6.

Rough Hockey In California League

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	PC
Oakland	12	2	8	77	68	.600
Hollywood	14	2	12	128	127	.538
San Francisco	7	2	13	84	94	.350

Result Jan. 7
Hollywood 9, Oakland 4.
Result Jan. 9
Hollywood 5, San Francisco 4, overtime.
Result Jan. 10
Oakland 5, Hollywood 4.
Result Jan. 12
San Francisco 4, Hollywood 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 14—The California Hockey League contest at Hollywood, Jan. 7, was a rough brawl. Berge Irving, the worst offender, was sent to the dressing room by Jack Lawrence, capable referee. Irving's absence did not prevent his Millionaire companions from winning, 9 to 4, over the league-leading Oakland Sheiks. McCuaig of the home team scored five goals, which must be close to a record in any league.

At San Francisco, Jan. 9, Hollywood defeated Lloyd Cook's Rangers, 5 to 4. Berge Irving won for the movie team at four minutes of overtime. The Rangers practically had the game won three minutes before the end of the third, when their defense opened wide and allowed Irving to tie the score. Evans was much in evidence for the Rangers scoring two of their goals

Hollywood dropped a game at Oakland, Jan. 10, the Sheiks taking the match in the final period, 5 to 4. This was another rough game with many penalties imposed by Bobby Rowe, referee. Irving and McCuaig, each with two goals, kept the Millionaires in front most of the evening. George Bond, Dafoe, Mullins and Harper started a scoring bee for the Oaks, to which Babs Johnson added the winning shot.

The 'Frisco Rangers were guests at Hollywood, Jan. 12, and finished the evening winners, 4 to 3, before a poor house. Don Cummings converted two passes from Eddie Vokes for goals for the visitors. Evans caged a clever goal from behind the net and Jake Bond netted the winning puck. The movie men were slow and listless and deserved to lose.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	14	3	6	67	50	31
London	12	5	5	50	34	29
Buffalo	12	2	7	56	37	26
Windsor	8	4	10	45	55	20
Detroit	8	1	13	39	46	17
Cleveland	3	3	16	49	34	9

RESULT JAN. 13
Buffalo 6, London 3.

LONDON DEFEATED ON HOME ICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 14—Buffalo Bisons defeated London Tecumsehs here last night, 6 to 3, in an International Hockey League game. It was Buffalo's second decisive win over London in seven days, having beaten them, 7 to 0, at Fort Erie, Ont., last Saturday. Norman Schultz scored two goals for the Bisons, Gross, Carr, Roth and Lederman one apiece. Gregg scored twice and Pettinger once for London. It was London's first defeat at home this winter.

PRESENT SHORT TRACK RACING

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—A radical innovation in American motorcycle racing was adopted last night by the contest board of the American Motorcycle Association, representing more than 11,000 competitive riders in this country, when it officially recognized and drew up rules for "short track racing." "Short track racing" is a form of motorcycle contest never seen in this country except for an experimental and successful series held last September on the Pacific Coast, but it is in vogue abroad. It calls for racing on quarter-mile flat dirt tracks with motorcycles of 45 cubic inch piston displacement or less.

VITVITSKY WINS FIRST HONORS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 14 (AP)—Alexander Vitvitsky of New York took first honors in the men's singles in the Lake Placid Club's thirteenth annual figure skating competitions in the Olympic Arena last night. Dr. Hulda E. Berger of the Winter Sports Club, New York, placed first in the women's senior singles event. The junior titles were won by Miss Natie Prantel of the Skating Club of New York and Lyman E. Wakefield Jr., a senior at Dartmouth College and intercollegiate title holder. Miss Ilse Twarosche and F. H. Fleischmann of the Winter Sports Club of New York, won the waltz and the 14-step.

BOURNE-RAMA TEAM WINS

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 14 (AP)—Carding a best ball 31 on the outgoing nine holes, Walter Bourne of Princeton, N. J., and Herman Rama of Fresh Meadow, L. I., yesterday registered a 5-and-4 victory over Earl Howell of Miami and Ralph Stonehouse of Indianapolis in the semifinals of the annual professional team tournament of the Miami Country Club. Jim Martucci of Teterboro, N. J., and Wilson Crain of Akron, Ohio, won the other semifinal, with a 1-up victory over John Rouse of Chicago and Eddie Hasmann of Cleveland.

N. E. SKATING POSTPONED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 14 (AP)—The New England ice skating championships, originally scheduled at Colt Park here for tomorrow, have been postponed until Jan. 22 because of insufficient ice.

Canadian Squash Racquets Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 14—Two complete rounds were played in the squash racquets tournament for the dominion championship here on Friday and the survivors represent Buffalo, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal clubs. Thirty-two well-known experts competed in the opening round, with Argue Martin of the Hamilton Thistle Club, champion in 1930 and 1931, favorite to win the title.

Two Buffalo players qualified for the quarterfinals in Jack T. Nitteraver and C. H. Polley, while the other survivors are, James Wilson, Carlton Club, Toronto; Alfred Powis, Montreal; Harold Martin, Thistle, Hamilton; R. Quain, Ottawa, and J. K. McCausland, Badminton and Racquet Club, Toronto. The summary:

CANADIAN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Argue Martin, Hamilton Thistles, defeated D. McKnight, Toronto Racquets, 15—6, 15—8, 10—15, 15—9.
F. B. Matthews, University of Toronto, defeated R. Armstrong, Hamilton Thistles, 15—9, 15—11, 17—14.
James Wilson, Toronto Carlton, defeated R. G. Robertson, Hamilton Thistles, 15—7, 15—11, 15—10.
R. A. Harris, Toronto Racquets, defeated W. R. Boocock, Buffalo, 14—17, 15—12, 15—11, 15—6.
H. H. Levy, Hamilton Thistles, defeated J. H. Thompson, Toronto Racquets, 15—7, 15—12, 11—15, 15—7.
Alfred Powis, Montreal, defeated Donald Gunn, Toronto Carlton, 15—8, 13—15, 15—7, 17—15.
Harold Martin, Hamilton Thistles, defeated D. G. Guthrie, Toronto Carlton, 15—18, 16—17, 15—18, 15—7, 15—10.
A. W. Smith, Buffalo, defeated Monty Gunn, Toronto Carlton, 15—6, 15—8, 15—6.
H. D. Lancaster, Quebec, defeated J. P. Gilman, Toronto, 13—11, 15—10.
C. H. Polley, Buffalo, defeated W. Hamilton, Hamilton, 15—3, 15—7, 15—5.
Hubert Martin, Hamilton Thistles, defeated D. P. Wilson, Toronto, Harthouse, 15—9, 15—9, 15—5.
R. Quain, Ottawa, defeated G. H. Mills, Hamilton Thistles, 15—8, 15—6, 15—7.
J. T. Nitteraver, Buffalo, defeated W. Morrow, Hamilton Thistles, 15—10, 13—15, 18—4, 15—9.
J. A. Duscheneau, Montreal, defeated H. H. Southam, Hamilton, 15—13, 15—6, 15—9.
J. K. McCausland, Toronto, defeated P. G. Dunbar, Hamilton Thistles, 15—6, 15—7, 15—9.
J. D. Leibel, Toronto Harthouse, won from J. F. Rogers, Buffalo, 9—15, 18—14, 18—16, 15—10.

SECOND ROUND

Argue Martin defeated F. B. Mathews, 15—6, 15—8, 15—13.
James Wilson defeated R. A. Harris, 15—12, 12—15, 15—6, 15—4.
Alfred Powis defeated H. H. Levy, 17—16, 18—14, 12—15, 15—7.
Harold Martin defeated A. W. Smith, 18—16, 16—13, 15—8, 18—16.
C. H. Polley defeated H. D. Lancaster, 15—6, 15—11, 15—6.
R. Quain defeated Hubert Martin, 12—15, 9—15, 15—13, 13—11, 15—13.
J. T. Nitteraver defeated J. A. Duscheneau, 18—14, 18—14, 10—15, 8—15, 15—5.
J. K. McCausland defeated J. B. Leibel, 15—9, 15—8, 15—7.

THREE CLUBS KEEP UNBEATEN RECORD

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS C TEAM STANDING
NEW YORK DIVISION—Group One

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Harvard Club	2	0	8	2	1.000
Yale Club	1	0	3	2	1.000
Princeton Club	1	1	6	4	.500
Heights Casino	0	1	0	5	.000
University Club	0	2	3	7	.000
Group Two					
Dartmouth Club	2	0	10	0	1.000
Union League C.	2	0	8	2	1.000
The Squash Club	0	1	1	4	.000
Columbia U. C.	0	1	0	5	.000
Rockaway H. C.	0	2	1	9	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Harvard Club, in the first group, and Dartmouth Club and Union League Club, in the second group of the New York Division of the Class C team championships of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association, preserved their unbeaten status in the play of the second round of the series yesterday.

Harvard Club defeated Heights Casino, which was making its first appearance, having drawn a bye in the first round, 5 to 0, on the courts of the winner. The chief interest of the match, was the first appearance of Perry D. Trafford Jr., son of a famous athlete of Harvard in bygone years. He won easily from T. Fitz Randolph, also a newcomer. The summary:

HARVARD CLUB 5, HEIGHTS CASINO 0

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated A. Abel-Smith, 15—5, 7—15, 15—9, 15—8.
Dr. J. L. Jacobs, Harvard Club, defeated F. A. Ward, 12—15, 15—13, 15—9, 15—7.
P. D. Trafford Jr., Harvard Club, defeated T. Fitz Randolph, 15—9, 15—9, 9—15, 15—9.
G. O. Fletcher, Harvard Club, defeated L. H. Fitch, 17—15, 15—12, 15—8.
R. K. Webel, Harvard Club, defeated J. C. Francis, 16—17, 15—5, 15—11, 15—11.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, UNIVERSITY CLUB 1

D. B. McElroy, Princeton Club, defeated J. H. Forbes, 12—15, 18—17, 15—12, 15—11.
M. F. Sherwin, University Club, defeated H. E. Dunn Jr., 15—13, 17—14, 9—15, 11—15, 15—11.
D. P. Reed, Princeton Club, defeated J. D. Bancroft, 15—10, 15—10, 17—15.
E. O. Wittmer, Princeton Club, defeated J. L. Harrison, 18—16, 5—15, 15—11, 15—7.
I. A. Powell, Princeton Club, defeated M. C. Fleming, 17—15, 15—10, 15—10.

DARTMOUTH CLUB 5, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 0.

H. Chamberlain, Dartmouth Club, defeated George Woodbridge, 18—16, 11—15, 11—15, 15—10, 15—13.
F. W. Hays, Dartmouth Club, defeated H. G. Larson, 15—11, 15—10, 15—13.
Orrin Hicks, Dartmouth Club, defeated F. M. Gale, 18—16, 15—18, 18—15, 15—9.
H. Mills, Dartmouth Club, defeated A. F. Von Bernuth, 15—8, 16—14, 16—14.
John Davis, Dartmouth Club, defeated R. W. Ince, 8—15, 15—12, 18—15, 15—12.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB 4, ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB 1

A. G. Scherer Jr., Union League, defeated E. W. Cady, 9—15, 15—12, 17—18, 15—12, 15—10.
W. A. Prime, Rockaway, defeated C. H. Jewett Jr., 15—10, 15—4, 15—13.
J. V. Coe, Union League, defeated H. C. Mumford, 15—12, 17—16, 3—15, 15—13.
C. W. Hooven, Union League, defeated P. H. Robb, 15—10, 15—7, 15—8.
Crosby Allison, Union League, defeated S. W. Snell Jr., 15—9, 15—13, 9—15, 15—13.

CRAIG WOOD TIES FOR LEAD

AGUA CALIENTE, Mex., Jan. 14 (AP)—Craig R. Wood of Deal, N. J., gave young Ray Mangrum of Waco, Texas, a golfing lesson yesterday, with the result that Wood joined the top flight, tying with Paul Runyon at 217 to lead the field with one round left to play in the $7500 Agua Caliente open. Mangrum, who held a two-stroke lead at the halfway mark, virtually was eliminated from consideration with a 221 total. Wood was on top of his game to shoot a 71, but it was his uncanny putting which broke the heart of the young Texan and threw him so badly off his game that he took 80 strokes to negotiate the long 18-hole course, where he clipped three from par for a 69 on the first day and played an even 72 Thursday.

ARMY VS. NAVY AT PHILADELPHIA

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 14 (AP)—The 1933 Army-Navy football game will be played on Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania, Nov. 25, Maj. Philip B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics at the United States Military Academy, announced yesterday. Selection of Philadelphia for the second straight year, under the new agreement between the two academies, ended the prospect the service gridiron battle would go to Chicago as a feature of the world fair. This proposal had been considered by officials of the United States Naval Academy and West Point.

COLLEGE WATER POLO RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 21, 23d St. Y. 18.
Yale 18, Bedford Y. 3.

HUSKIES BEST IDAHO, 70 TO 27

Washington State, Southern California and California Also Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 14—In the opening basketball game of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference race here, the University of Washington Huskies swept aside the invading University of Idaho quintet, 70 to 27.

Washington held a 16-point advantage at half time when the score stood at 30 to 14.

Capt. John A. Fuller '33, veteran center, was switched to forward last night and led the Washington scorers with 22 points. Washington guarded the Idaho attack too close and held Peter Wicks '34, veteran forward, to only two floor goals and a free throw. Dan E. Lacy '33, veteran guard, carried the Idaho scoring honors with 11 points.

Peter G. Antoncich '34, took Fuller's place at center and did well making 11 points. The summary:

WASHINGTON		IDAHO
Hanover, Perry, lf	rg,	Lacy
Fuller, Galer, rf	lg,	Hurley, Jones
P. Antoncich, M. Antoncich, c	c,	Grenier, Thompson
Heaman, Ostling, lg	rf,	Wicks, Warner
Lee, rg	lf,	Nelson

Score—Washington 70, Idaho 27. Goals from floor—Fuller 10, P. Antoncich 5, Hanover 4, Galer 4, Heaman 3, M. Antoncich 2, Ostling for Washington; Lacy 5, Wicks 2, Warner 2, Jones, Thompson, Nelson for Idaho. Goals from foul—Perry 3, Hanover 2, Fuller 2, Lee 2, Galer, P. Antoncich, Heaman for Washington; Lacy, Hurley, Wicks for Idaho. Referee—Robert Morris.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 14—The University of Oregon basketball five lost its first Pacific Coast Conference game of the season here last night to State College of Washington, 39 to 24.

The visitors, more accurate both in passing and shooting, piled up a lead of 11 points before Oregon scored. At no time was the score close, although Oregon improved both in checking and in scoring in the second half. The last half was marred, however, by numerous fouls by Oregon men. The score at half time was, 22 to 11. The summary:

WASHINGTON STATE		OREGON
Cross, Rogers, lf	rg,	Robertson, Rotenberg
Johnson, Schmitt, rf	lg,	Miller, Simon
Gordon, Lippert, c	c,	Roberts
Scott, Graham, lg	rf,	Olinger, Houghton, Donin
Wills, Sonedecker, rg	lf,	Watts, Berg

Score—Washington State 39, Oregon 24. Goals from floor—Gordon 4, Wills 4, Johnson 3, Scott 3, Cross 3 for Washington State; Watts 3, Roberts 3, Olinger, Rotenberg, Simon, Berg for Oregon. Goals from foul—Cross 3, Gordon 3, Johnson for Washington State; Olinger 2, Roberts, Simon for Oregon. Referee—Ralph Coleman, Corvallis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 14—An inspired University of California basketball team came from behind in the second half to defeat the University of California at Los Angeles, 40 to 37, last night. The game officially dedicated the Golden Bears' new $1,000,000 gymnasium.

U. C. L. A. scored first, running up 11 points before the Bears were able to tally. The half-time score was 24 to 14 in favor of the visiting Bruins.

Breaking faster in the second period, California opened an attack which tied the score at 29-all. Capt. Jack N. Read '33, Bear center, scored five goals from floor in rapid succession to lead the rally. The Bruins regained the lead, but the Berkeley team had hit its stride, forging ahead in the closing seconds of play.

Read was high-point man with 14 points, followed by Donald A. Piper '34, Bruin forward, who scored 13. The summary:

CALIFORNIA		U. C. L. A.
Eifert, Seifert, lf	rg,	Lemcke, Wells, Eilers
Coughlan, Seifert, rf	lg,	Brotemarkle, Athey
Read, c	c,	Maxwell, Binkley
Ohashi, McGaffey, lg	rf,	Piper, Johns
Crowley, rg	lf,	Gibson, Church

Score—University of California 40, University of California at Los Angeles 37. Goals from floor—Read 7, Coughlan 4, Eifert 2, Seifert 3 for California; Piper 4, Gibson 3, Maxwell 2, Brotemarkle 2, Church 2, Johns for U. C. L. A. Goals from foul—Crowley 3, Coughlan 2, Seifert for California; Piper 5, Brotemarkle 3, Johns for U. C. L. A.. Referee—D. Degroot. Umpire—R. E. Johnson.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14—The University of Southern California basketball team opened the season with a close 30-to-25 victory over Stanford University here last night.

The Stanford Indians gained a six-point lead before the Southern California Trojans were able to score. Continuing to outplay their rivals, Stanford held their lead at the end of the first half, 20 to 13.

The Trojans opened the second half with a fast-breaking offense that swept them into a 21-to-20 lead at the end of the first five minutes of play, most of their points being scored by Jerry J. Nemer '33. The summary:

SO. CALIFORNIA		STANFORD
Elliot, Browning, lf	rg,	Hancock
Nemer, rf	lg,	Tod
Guttero Foss, c	c,	Edelen
Kelly, lg	rf,	Topping, Glasgow
Bescos, Anderson, rg	lf,	Cordry

Score—University of Southern California 30, Stanford University 25. Goals from floor—Nemer 7, Guttero 2, Anderson 2, Browning, Bescos, Kelly for Southern California; Cordry 4, Topping 3, Tod 2, Edelen for Stanford. Goals from foul—Nemer 2 for Southern California; Topping 2, Cordry, Edelen, Hancock for Stanford. Referee—O. M. Landreth. Umpire—Gerald Ayres.

ENGLAND SCORES A 341 INNINGS

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 14 (AP)—England made a brave stand to send her first innings score to 341 in the third test cricket match against Australia today and then took four Aussie wickets for only 109 runs, where the score stood at end of play for the day.

Two English youngsters, from whom little was expected, Hedley Verity and Edward Paynter, made a fine stand at the wickets after the better-known English batsmen had failed, and sent the score to a respectable total before falling.

Australia went in with hopes high for a big total, but lost four wickets disastrously, the great Don Bradman being caught after driving out only eight runs.

Harold Larwood, most consistent of the English bowlers, and G. O. Allen were bowling with deadly effect against the Australians, Larwood especially bowling a ball that was puzzling to the Aussie batsmen. Bradman fell into a trap when he hooked an easy one from Larwood into the hands of Allen at short leg. J. Fingleton, who went in at first wicket with Capt. W. M. Woodfull, was bowled for a duck. The summary:

ENGLAND—First Innings

	Runs
Jardine, b Wall	3
Sutcliffe, c Wall; b O'Reilly	9
Hammond, c Oldfield; b Wall	2
Ames, b Ironmonger	3
Leyland, b O'Reilly	83
Wyatt, c Richardson; b Grimmett	78
Allen, b Grimmett	15
Paynter, b Wall; c Richardson	77
Verity, b Wall; c Richardson	45
Voce, b Wall	8
Larwood, not out	3
Extras	15
Total	341

Fall of wickets—1 for 4, 2 for 6, 3 for 16, 4 for 30, 5 for 186, 6 for 196, 7 for 228, 8 for 324, 9 for 336, 10 for 341.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Wall	34.1	10	72	5
O'Reilly	50	19	82	2
Ironmonger	20	6	50	1
Grimmett	28	6	94	2
McCabe	14	3	28	0

AUSTRALIA—First Innings

	Runs
Woodful, b Allen	22
Fingleton, b Allen	0
Bradman, c Allen; b Larwood	8
McCabe, c Jardine; b Larwood	8
Ponsford, not out	45
Richardson, not out	21
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wickets)	109

Fall of wickets—1 for 1, 2 for 18, 3 for 34, 4 for 51.

Baron Defeats E. G. McLaughlin

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Three of the quarterfinal matches in the Clyde Martin Memorial squash tennis invitation tournament at the Yale Club were completed yesterday, with Rowland B. Haines, Coumbia University Club, Patrick J. Cohalan, New York Athletic Club, and Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, the survivors. Harry F. Wolf, the United States champion, is now two rounds behind the field, and will play his two matches on Monday, with the semifinal matches scheduled for next Tuesday.

Milton Baron really furnished the feature yesterday, when he defeated Edward G. McLaughlin of the Columbia University Club, by the top-heavy score of 15—12, 15—1. Only for a brief period in the initial game, when McLaughlin, after trailing at 0—10, pulled up to 12—13, in two innings, was Baron inclined to slip. The balance of the match his changes of pace and ability to outcraft McLaughlin made the match merely a procession.

Haines, encountering his clubmate, Frank R. Hanson Jr., was well below his recent form, and had to use his utmost craft to prevent a defeat from Hanson, who is playing better than ever before. The score, 15—6, 13—18, 18—14, indicates the closeness, with Haines trailing most of the final game, though by slight margins.

Edward R. Larigan of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, was also well below his 1932 form, but Cohalan was playing his hardest smashing game, and did not give the Brooklyn player a chance to get set for his softer shots, and gets. So the Winged Foot player held the upper hand all the way, to win at 15—9, 15—7. Larigan has not been playing until recently, and will be much better after a few more weeks of practice. The summary:

CLYDE MARTIN MEMORIAL INVITATION TOURNAMENT—Fourth Round

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., 15—12, 15—1.
Patrick J. Cohalan, New York A. C., defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—9, 15—7.
R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., 15—6, 13—18, 18—14.

Chile Aids Disarmament By Retiring Battleship

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 14 (By U. P.)—Chile began disarmament in earnest yesterday when President Alessandri signed a decree retiring the battleship Almirante Latorre, largest battleship of any Latin-American navy.

The Almirante Latorre, formerly the British battleship Canada, was purchased from Great Britain after the World War and extensively modernized during the administration of President Ibanez. With a full crew of 1176 men and a displacement of 28,000 tons, the warship had been a source of considerable expense to the Government in recent years. It probably will never be used again by this country.

TENNIS SERIES DIVIDED

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 14 (AP)—The United States, after winning three previous series, today was held to a draw by Australia in their fourth and final tennis contest, each side winning six matches. John C. (Jack) Crawford, Australia's No. 1 player, repeated his earlier conquest of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Wimbledon and American champion, winning their singles encounter, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3, and then paired with H. O. Hopman to defeat Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, 11—9, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2 in a doubles encounter. Van Ryn defaulted to Vivian McGrath in another singles encounter. The lone American victory of the day was won by Vines and Keith Gledhill, United States doubles champions, who defeated McGrath and Adrian Quist, 6—2, 8—6, 6—4.

ENGLISH WOMEN GOLFERS COMING

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—When Miss Diana Fishwick, former British women's golf champion, invades the United States next month, she will be accompanied by several other prominent English women golfers, including Miss Kathleen Garnham and Mrs. E. B. Gibbs. According to the present plans, Miss Fishwick, Miss Garnham, who played in this country two years ago, and Mrs. Gibbs will compete in the following tournaments: Championship of Florida at Palm Beach, Feb. 13 to 17; south Atlantic championship at Ormond, Feb. 21 to 25; Florida east coast championship at St. Augustine, Feb. 28 to March 4, and the women's championship at Belleair, March 6 to 10.

PONZI WIDENS HIS LEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia widened his lead over Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland in their pocket billiard exhibition match at the Strand yesterday. Ponzi won both blocks. He captured the afternoon session, 125 to 123, in six innings. His high run was 51; Rudolph's 50. Last night the score was 125 to 80, Ponzi rolling up a high run of 72 against 40 for the Clevelander. The total score now favors Ponzi, 1250 to 1179.

CANADIAN IN BRITISH AMATEUR

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 14 (AP)—C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville of this city, United States amateur golf champion, announced last night he would compete in the British amateur at Hoylake, June 19 to 23. Somerville also may enter the British open, which will be held at St. Andrews 10 days later, but his entry in that event will depend upon his ability to make arrangements for a longer vacation from his business affairs.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 55, New York 16.
George Washington 31, Columbia'38 31.
Yale 57, Pittsburgh 14.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Penn M. C. 14, 113th F. A. 9½.

THIRD STRONGEST IN AVIATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, reports an advance for the United States in the last year from fourth to third rank in the world's military air strength.

Ancient Chinese Tunes Likely To Make New Music for West

Notes Split to One-Sixteenths and Twelve-Tone Scale Featured Tonal Forms of Past Ages Held Superior to Modern Western System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The ancient music of China in some way surpasses the best music of the Occident, and a revival of this ancient art may be the world's music of the future, according to Mr. John Hazedel Levis, an American-born student of the Orient, who is returning to the United States after a season spent in studying with the best musicians of South, Central and North China. Mr. Levis is one of the few foreigners who has learned to play the musical instruments of this country.

"Modern Chinese music is decadent," said Mr. Levis. "To learn the real greatness of Chinese music, it is necessary to delve into antiquity. Nevertheless, too little credit is given even to the living music of this country, to the coolies' chants and peddlers' cries which rival such folk music as the popular 'Song of the Volga Boatman.'"

"The musical instruments of old China," he explains, "often are regarded in the West as primitive, whereas in fact they have some developments in advance of anything we practice in the Occident." The "chin," an instrument used in China centuries ago and still highly respected among musicians of the old school here, gets all the effects of the up-to-date sustaining pedal.

"The chin'," said Mr. Levis, "recognizes not only the half tones of the piano but eight divisions of each of these, making fractions of one-sixteenth for each full note. As the instrument is manufactured to permit this, and as these fractional tones are consciously used by the good 'chin' players, I regard this as another evidence of the superiority of Chinese music."

Playing the "Chin"

Mr. Levis has learned not only the "chin," but also the drums, little brass bells, flutes, reed organs, horns, harps and other string and percussion instruments required for a performance of ancient Asiatic music. Stone gongs dating back 200 years were graduated with amazing precision, he said.

The ancient Chinese rhythm, consisting of uneven meters, is being introduced in the Occident as "new" music, Mr. Levis continued, explaining that this so-called "new" music is an advance on what is popularly known as "modern" music.

Orchestra of 1000 Pieces

Mr. Levis also asserts that although Chinese melody is commonly supposed to be deficient, the melodies of the Sung period, 1200 to 900 years ago, were more highly developed than Occidental melodies.

"Chinese music always has meant more to the people of China than music has meant to any other race," Mr. Levis says. "Music is regarded everywhere as symbolic, but no people have appreciated and developed this symbolism as elaborately as the Chinese. Their twelve-tone scale was associated with the twelve months of the year, for instance, and music set on appropriate keys was reserved for playing at the proper seasons. The five-note scale also had its own special significance, being connected with the five virtues, the five tastes, the five planets, and even the five colors."

During the T'ang dynasty, an imperial orchestra of 1000 pieces was maintained. The native instruments of that time, says Mr. Levis, still are required to bring out the full beauty of the music of that period.

Tone shading is lost when Chinese music is adapted to Western instruments, Mr. Levis explains. He believes that no foreigner trained in the Western tradition is capable of composing authentic Chinese music.

Musical inspiration in the West has been enslaved to musical theories there, he said. The Chinese are more advanced in this matter, for they recognize that there are two distinct forms: free music and strict music. Two hundred years ago Europe also appreciated free expression but, when this was found to conflict with accepted forms, free music was banned and only strict music which followed accepted theories was regarded as correct.

China now is experiencing a Western musical invasion of gigantic proportions, Mr. Levis said. This is a serious deterrent to the individual musical growth of the nation because the two musical systems are almost diametrically opposed to each other. China's musical salvation lies in the rediscovery of her own great musical heritage, which now is lying in almost complete darkness.

MAORIS 'GO BACK' FOR 22 GENERATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Every Maori in New Zealand can trace back his ancestry 22 generations to the migration of the Great Fleet in about 1350, declared Dr. Peter H. Buck, internationally known anthropologist, in an address at Convocation Hall here recently. Dr. Buck is now studying the traditions of the Polynesians, as traveling fellow of Yale University, with headquarters at the Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Stories of the voyages of this seafaring and adventurous people from island to island as more land was needed were related by Dr. Buck, from the Stone Age on. Finally, in one of the journeys to land beyond the horizon, New Zealand was reached, and here they remained. Before the coming of the white man, New Zealand Maoris were gradually abandoning the seafaring ways of their ancestors. They have since become farmers.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 8:30
JOHN
MASEFIELD
IN
READINGS from HIS WORKS
Tickets 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 20
SATURDAY MATINEE, JAN. 21
Burton Holmes
JOYS OF THE RIVIERA
SIGHTS OF SOUTHERN FRANCE
Prices 50c, $1.00, $1.50
TAX PAID

SUNDAY, JAN. 22, at 3:30
SANROMA

Fine Arts Building — State Theatre BEGINNING MONDAY
RETURN SHOWING
A NOUS LA LIBERTE
Last 2 Days JANNINGS in Der Grosse Tenor

NEW YORK CITY

Musicians' Symphony, Tues. Eve., Jan. 17
Metropolitan Opera House
Conductor—SANDOR
HARMATI
Guest Conductor, Composer, Violinist
GEORGES
ENESCO
Soprano Soloist—NINON
VALLIN
Tickets Now at Box Office, 25c to $2
Proceeds to Unemployed Musicians

CIVIC REPERTORY 14 St. and 6 Av. WA. 9-7450
50c, $1, $1.50 Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Monday Evening "LILIOM"
Tues. Eve., Wed. Mat. and Wed. Eve.
"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"
Seats 4 wks. adv. Box Off. and Town Hall, 113 W. 43
All tickets tax exempted by U. S. Government

BOSTON

The Splendid
CAFETERIA
"All that the name implies"
86 MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON
261 ELM STREET, SOMERVILLE

Cafe Minerva
at 216 Huntington Avenue, Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine
Exceptional Service
Week-Day Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hôte Dinner, Daily and Sundays, 75c and $1.00
Music Every Evening
Visit our Cafeteria next door.

GEORGIAN
CAFETERIAS
Located in the Neighborhood
142 Massachusetts Avenue
252 Huntington Avenue

CARRIE'S SPA
257 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Three Doors from Symphony Hall
Special Luncheon 30c
Dinner 50c-65c
CAROLINE P. EICHEL
formerly Supt. Cooking Thompson's Spa

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course
Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

HOTEL CONCORD
PATIO RESTAURANT
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 50c-75c
EXCELLENT SERVICE
Coffee Shop—Breakfast 25c, Luncheon 35c, Dinner 50c
Cor. First St. and Second Ave. North

NEW YORK CITY

Fleming's Tea Room
Luncheons 35c-45c-50c
Dinners 60c-85c
Special Chicken Dinner 60c
49 W. 39th (Between 5th and 6th Aves.)

The Editor's Puzzle

43

He had ~~hardly~~ no sooner entered the room than his niece began giggling. Then she ~~stopped laughing and~~ said~~ more seriously~~: "I wouldn't wear that kind of a hat if I could ~~help~~ avoid it. That ~~kind of a head covering~~ style is ~~mostly~~ chiefly worn by ~~people~~ persons that don't know any better."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

RUSSIA GAINS AS JAPAN LOSES CHINESE TRADE

Cheap Goods, Once Made Only by Japanese, Now Sold by Russians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Soviet Government's trading organizations have taken advantage of the anti-Japanese boycott in China to push the sale of Russian-made goods and products. For the first time, Russian-manufactured articles have become an important factor in Chinese foreign trade.

The Russian trade drive is so recent that no figures are yet available from the Chinese maritime customs on this subject, and the extent to which Russian traders have captured former Japanese markets is not exactly known. But experts agree that Soviet goods, so cheap that they make an especial appeal to the Chinese, are finding their way increasingly into China markets.

Before the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, Soviet trading organizations had made progress in developing trade in a wide variety of manufactured articles there. This incipient market was almost completely destroyed by the Japanese.

It is agreed that Soviet trading organizations have now turned their attention in earnest to China proper. They are proceeding very quietly, without publicity, but are making the cheap goods which only the Japanese had made before, available in all of the principal Chinese ports. Shanghai, of course, is the center of this trade, but Canton, where the anti-Japanese boycott has been pushed most seriously, is understood to be a close second.

Oil and lumber are the chief products which the Russians have sold to China. Recently the sale of lumber has increased to such an extent that Canadian and American producers declare they cannot compete with Russian prices. The forced labor system, declare the Canadians, makes competition impossible.

The Soviet trading organizations feature every class of cheap manufactured goods, which they can provide to the Chinese in any quantity desired. The quality of their goods is said to compare favorably with the cheap Japanese goods made especially for the China and Indian markets, and if the Soviet goods get a good hold now, it is believed likely the Japanese will have difficulty in recovering the markets after the anti-Japanese movement ceases.

The Japanese would seem to have almost entirely lost their markets in China proper for the present. Chinese feeling is more general and intense than it has been in previous similar movements.

Private Arms Trade Barrier to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

which produce war materials. These gentlemen would not admit that they are doing anything wrong. They bought stock in Vickers-Armstrong or other corporations just as they would have bought railway or textile securities. The companies they own in part are engaged in making almost everything under the sun. If they happen to be turning out artillery and ammunition in addition to railway locomotives and typewriters, this is merely one of the peculiarities of today's exceedingly complex industrial structure.

Some delegates to the disarmament conference have favored the adoption, in the disarmament convention, of a proposal to forbid any owner or part owner of an industry producing war materials from holding public office, or from owning or controlling a newspaper or other publication. It is objected, however, that this would merely lead to evasion through the medium of "dummy" shareholders and directors acting in the interest of unscrupulous principals. The attempt to do away with the "respectability" of the arms industry has not made much progress.

It has been proposed that each country should place a limit on the amount of capital to be invested in arms manufacture. This has encountered real technical difficulties, for when a factory turns a 1000 different products and only a few of them are war materials, it is difficult to estimate what proportion of the capital should be estimated as directed toward this end. Moreover, the situation in any factory is subject to change from year to year, and even from month to month. Many industrial plants are capable of being converted into arms or munition factories almost over night.

America Waives Objection

Throughout the earlier months of the conference, the United States delegation placed a formidable obstacle in the way of progress by asserting that the Federal Constitution would not permit the national Government to forbid manufacture of arms in the respective states of the Union. The conference drew a deep breath of relief when the American State Department in November abandoned this position, and decided that there was no serious constitutional objection to such regulation as other countries are likely to admit.

The trade in arms has come in for a large share of condemnation, but most attention has been directed toward manufacture, as compared with mere traffic, since this appears to be the more fundamental consideration of the two. If production of war materials can be regulated, shipments can be more easily supervised. Señor Salvador de Madariaga, the Spanish delegate to the League, who has played a prominent part in the disarmament conference, has proposed to the League Council that a system of international control, such as has been devised for narcotic drugs, might be worked out for war industries.

No doubt some useful points for guidance can be found in the opium convention of 1931, but the two problems are vastly different. Control of drug manufacture is comparatively simple, because opium, once detected, can be assumed to be illicit, except in the comparatively small quantities considered requisite for medical purposes. No such simple procedure is possible with regard to the raw materials for guns and ammunition. They are the standard raw materials of many industries, and afford no indication as to the volume of cannon or munitions which are to be manufactured.

Difficulties of Control

It is possible to imagine an arrangement under which each country would file an estimate with the Permanent Disarmament Commission of its arms requirements for the year, just as nations now file an estimate of their "legitimate" drug requirements under the Opium Convention. Everything produced over this estimate would be assumed to be illegitimate, but the difficulties of supervising such an enormous and complicated field appear to be insuperable.

In considering the legitimate defense requirements of various countries, the difference between producing states and non-producing states must not be lost sight of. The disarmament convention will permit of no discrimination between those countries which are capable of providing their own war materials and those which are entirely or partly dependent upon importations from abroad. It has been objected in the conference that to impose too severe limitations on the production or export of arms and munitions would result in the formation of "uneconomic" arms industries in countries which have hitherto depended on others for the equipment of their armies.

A uniform license to manufacture or export arms will probably be one of the definite achievements of the conference. Most countries now require a government license for this purpose. But the licenses vary widely in different countries, and are easier to obtain in some states than in others. It has even been proposed that an international license issued by the Permanent Disarmament Comission might be required, but the concensus among the delegates is that a uniform license issued by the various national governments would be equally effective and more satisfactory. Copies of these licenses would be filed with the Permanent Disarmament Commission, which would thus be provided with valuable information as to arms production and traffic throughout the world.

Hopeful New Convention

The disarmament conference did not start from zero in its assault on the arms trade and industry. It had before it the international convention of 1925 for the supervision of the traffic. This convention has never gone into effect because it required 14 ratifications and has received only eight. The conference also had before it the draft convention of 1929, which has never got beyond the drafting stage. Obviously, some progress in world thinking on this question has been made in recent years, for the committee dealing with the question has decided that more can be done to regulate both trade and manufacture than was possible when these conventions were drafted. The new convention, which will probably be incorporated in the general disarmament convention, will deal with both trade and manufacture, and will carry regulation further than has ever been attempted before.

Private trade and manufacture have received most attention in the Geneva discussions because the great bulk of the world's production and traffic are in private hands. The Shearer case is still fresh in people's memory. The dividends paid by what has been called "the secret international," along with the Zaharoff and other fortunes, are constant reminders that the armaments trust is a menace because of its incentive to private profit at the expense of public peace.

Suppression of private arms industries and establishment of state monopolies have been proposed, but such a program could not meet with general acceptance. The disarmament convention will place the same restrictions on state manufacture as on private production.

One aspect of the problem which deserves attention, but which has not yet been taken up in the conference, is the matter of advertising. A British concern recently inserted in a German military magazine a large advertisement for arms of the kind forbidden under the Versailles Treaty. This was virtually an invitation to violate international law. Just as control or abolition of liquor advertising is requisite for temperance, so it may be necessary to place a check on the zeal which the "arms mongers" display in peddling their wares.

"Private war," as it was known in the Middle Ages has ceased to exist. How far can private arms manufacture be pushed along the road to oblivion?

America Ships Few Arms To Far Eastern Fighting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—American munitions manufacturers have sold a surprisingly small quantity of armaments to China and Japan since the outbreak of the Manchurian conflict, according to figures vouched for as complete by the Department of Commerce, which are as recent as to include the first 11 months of 1932.

During these 11 months, $350,264 worth of munitions were sold to Japan, almost exclusively consisting of airplanes and airplane parts. Other forms of munitions proper, such as shell and guns, were but a small fraction of the total. Cotton and nitrogeneous matter, in not very large quantities, is not included because it is certain that most of these products go for ordinary industrial purposes.

In October-December, 1931, thus including all possible orders which could have sprung after outbreak of the Manchurian struggle, the United States exported $26,900 worth of arms to Japan. In December, when orders arising from these troubled events might have been showing in the figures for the first time, the total sprang from $1005, —the November total, to $18,397—but the total for these three last months of 1932 is only about as much as in September, when the United States sold $26,164 worth. This may possibly indicate advance preparation in Japan; but more likely it shows that the arms trade was almost unstimulated.

A similar story is told in the Chinese figures. During the first 11 months of 1932, American manufacturers exported only $165,399 worth of arms, again chiefly airplanes and parts.

In October, November, December, 1931, $154,783 worth were shipped to China. While this figure is almost as large as the whole of 1932, it was less than half that of the month of August, for instance, when $327,840 worth were shipped, represented by 16 airplanes.

Yet Department of Commerce officials in the Far East, as well as Department of State representatives, are convinced that vast amounts of munitions have been pouring into the troubled zone. They are sure that the American figures are complete, because all exports are carefully checked at the ports of shipment, and there is not appreciable possibility of error.

The answer is that European manufacturers have been reaping the trade. American manufacturers have assurances that Britain, France, Germany and Czechoslovakia have taken the bulk of the trade. France, it is suspected, has done as thriving business as any nation. Certain arms plants near Paris—Hotchkiss, in particular—is known to be working night and day on munitions orders.

In the view of export authorities here the failure of American manufacturers to make large sales abroad does not come from their unwillingness to aid in feeding strife, not from lack of zeal, but chiefly from the price factor. European manufacturers have been underbidding American exporters and thus securing the market. Credits from some continental countries have also been readily forthcoming, while American credit was not so fluid.

The same story is told in arms shipments to South America. Again it is European arms which are making the trouble, in the main.

Dealers Note Public Interest In Motor Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Heralded as the most colorful display of revolutionary models of the automotive industry, the Thirty-third National Automobile Show at Grand Central Palace closes tonight. As the most important exhibit of the industry, this show has been watched by persons connected with it in all sections of the country for possible indications of prospective business in the coming selling season. Thousands of visitors displayed their interest in the 1933 models shown at the Palace and dealers generally have a hopeful outlook for the industry, which has made a vehement bid to the buying public.

The 1933 car, from a service viewpoint, should require less attention than its predecessors, a survey of mechanical equipment discloses. New valve material and new alloys in valve seats are expected to lengthen operating efficiency and fewer visits to the service station are anticipated from improvements in chassis lubrication. The increasing use of electricity has resulted in greater capacity of generators and batteries.

A chemical concern has introduced a new liquid to penetrate rusted parts and to remove carbon from plugs, in addition to a device for preventing corrosion in battery terminals, wheel rings and rims.

One exhibitor has brought out a clutchless, gearless transmission and two other concerns are demonstrating automatically operated garage doors, which enable the driver to enter his garage without leaving his vehicle.

Most of the cars on exhibition at the Palace will be shipped across the East River tomorrow to be displayed at the Brooklyn Automobile Show, which will open at the 106th Infantry Armory Monday. From there they will go west to the Chicago exhibit, which will open at the Coliseum on Jan. 28. The show at Newark, N. J., opens today to continue through next week.

FORESTRY EXHIBITS SHOW COST OF $46.34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Forestry exhibits at the various North Carolina fairs this fall were visited by approximately 58,000 interested persons, it was announced here by the state department of conservation and development. Exhibits were placed at 10 fairs, including the state fair at Raleigh and nine others, scattered over the State.

In addition to the educational value of these exhibits, another feature of the forestry program was the distribution of 2200 pieces of literature. The total cost of placing and operating the exhibits was only $46.34.

Short Season Grows Champion Wheat

Lower Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

WHERE MAILS COME INFREQUENTLY

Top—The Home of the Herman Trelles in Summer. It is in the Peace River Country of Northern Alberta, Can. Lower Right—The Home in Winter. Lower Left—Herman Trelle, Thrice Wheat Champion of the Peace River Country.

Wheat Champion Of Alberta Helps Neighbors to Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEMBLEY, Alta.—They get only two mails a week, at the Trelle wheat farm, in the great Peace River country of Alberta; but who is to pine for letters, when snow drifts are piled up around the house, and the trees drip crystal? Or summer comes and the bluff is a many-colored dome of bloom?

Far and wide, they know Mr. Herman Trelle of Peace River country as three times the "wheat king" of the territory. No one can be remembered who ever won the trophy three times before, much less three times in succession. There has been a tale about, that the Peace River country has seasons too short, running too swiftly into each other, for good farming. That, so far as Mr. Trelle is concerned, is so much chaff before the wind.

One might think that winning the wheat trophy, which is given outright for three grand championships, would satisfy a man. Not Mr. Trelle. He thought it was as good a time as any to prove that the tale which is told is not always true; that, on the contrary, the Peace River country, though it is only 450 miles south of Alaska, can and will produce a wide variety of crops. So he put in flax, and he put in field peas, and he put in timothy hay. Besides that, his oats sample was given a reserve championship, and his hard red spring wheat third in the whole show.

And, being of the opinion that all championships do not properly begin and end with the Trelle family, he coached his neighbors in some peculiarities of growing crops, so that several got firsts and prizes were taken in other classes as well.

Barter Plan Goes On Business Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

where necessity is the motivating force, and it benefits the largest possible number only when it is thoroughly and unselfishly organized.

So far has this barter plan progressed in the past two or three years in the United States that an Emergency Exchange Association has been formed in New York to act as a clearing house to facilitate the movement of goods between localities and between agricultural and industrial districts.

Economists and students of the situation believe, however, that an increase in prices and a general pickup in business will see those now driven to direct exchange, turn back to the firmly established money system.

Birmingham (Ala.) Barter League Eases Economic Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A Self-Help Employment League, organized by the Rev. S. M. Robinson, a Methodist minister, is taking care of the needs of its members in the Fairview section of Birmingham.

A barter system has been instituted and units organized to provide fuel, food, clothing, rent, barber service, transportation, carpentry and other necessities of life. Members of the league all work for the same rate of 20 cents an hour and are paid in scrip which can only be used to exchange for goods held by the league.

Since fuel is one of the primal necessities, a group of men, including master mechanics, shop foremen, clerks, coal dealers, artisans and laborers, are converting a tract of timber near the city into lengths suitable for use as fuel. The tract was donated by a director of the league, Mr. Charles Gay. The wood is hauled by members who have trucks to the Hunter Street Baptist Church, donated as a center, from whence it is distributed to members who have scrip to offer in exchange.

Among the new units of the league are those for women who cook, sew or mend clothing for exchange with members of the league. The food is confined to that which can be obtained by barter with Fairview grocers, farmers and gardeners who can use the scrip. Clothing comes the same way with the addition of that which is donated to the league. The church building has been arranged to provide the necessary kitchens, sewing rooms, supply stores, offices and other space required for carrying on the varied activities of the league.

Values on commodities or services coming under the league are determined by an executive committee of the league.

Farmers Pay Wheat For Year of Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISON, S. D.—For a number of weeks the office of the Bison Courier, local weekly newspaper, looked more like a grain elevator than a newspaper office. This was because the editor widely advertised that owing to the scarcity of ready money among the farmers and ranchers of the district, he would take wheat on subscription.

His offer provided he would send his paper to subscribers for one year in exchange for three bushels of wheat. Readers were not slow about accepting the offer, with the result that his newspaper office was fairly deluged with wheat, as rancher after rancher and farmer after farmer brought in the required three bushels to pay their subscriptions.

Idaho Labor Exchange Adds to Its Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—The Boise Farmer-Labor Exchange, organized as a medium for the farmer to market his surplus products and the laborer to earn the necessities of food and warmth, has become a going concern, doing several thousand dollars of business each month.

The basic supply of labor is the wood pile. Trees unfit for timber in the national and state forests supply the wood yard. A crew of men in Boise work up the logs, which are felled by another crew in the forest.

Scrip is the medium of payment for labor, for produce and for the purchase of supplies at the market. This market is stocked also with groceries, purchased with the money received from the cash sales of wood or farm products. Arrangements for meeting needs of clothing have been made with some of the stores, which receive the scrip, and one shoe man sends shoes for scrip.

The exchange purchases anything merchantable with scrip, from an orchard of apples to a second-hand heating stove, and thus commodities are kept moving. A truck load of fresh oysters was brought to the exchange from a truckster of the Pacific coast, and in return he carried a truck of chickens. Sometimes a community lying near a forest has asked to ship down a car of wood. This is purchased by the exchange and farm produce given in return.

New York City Group Trades With Own Scrip

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Labor at the Inwood Mutual Exchange, at the north tip of Manhattan near Dyckman Street, today has its first pay in scrip instead of cash. This scrip, ranging in denomination from 5 cents to $5, is accepted in lieu of cash by about 50 business and professional men in the community, including grocers, clothing dealers, dentists, barbers and others. Last night was pay night at the exchange, and this is how it is done:

Mr. Fred Dawson, a piano tuner, tuned the piano of Mr. William Graves, for which he received $3 in scrip. Mr. Dawson paid Miss Zena Ellison, a stenographer, $2 of this scrip for typing she had done for him, and today she will go to the drygoods store of Mrs. F. McMillan, where this scrip is acceptable, and spend the $2. Mrs. McMillan owes the exchange $8 for carpenter work done in her store, and the $2 she will receive from Miss Ellison will go toward liquidating this debt.

Mr. William Graves was at the head of the pay roll, with $30 of scrip earned.

The scrip theme was introduced by Mr. Jacob Baker, of the Emergency Exchange Bureau, the parent body which has eight similar projects in the making here.

Barter Exchange Aids Richmond Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A barter exchange, which offers unemployed men and women in Richmond the opportunity to barter their labor for food, clothing, fuel or shelter, has commenced operations in large headquarters here that have been donated to the Citizens' Service Exchange, Inc.

The great problem facing the exchange, officials explained, is that of securing sufficient goods — food, clothing, fuel, etc.—to exchange with the unfortunate men and women who are willing and anxious to trade their labor for these necessities.

Citizens who have food, fuel, clothing or other goods they wish to exchange are asked to bring them to the exchange and notify officials there. In return for these goods, the donor is given a receipt which entitles him to the work of some man or woman, who will be supplied by the exchange upon request.

An unemployed person is sent to do whatever work there is to be done about the grounds of a house, furnace, odd jobs and the like. In return, the employer gives him scrip indicating the number of hours' work he has given. The scrip, in turn, is exchanged at the exchange headquarters for food, an overcoat, shoes or other commodities.

Enough Daily Food For Quarter of Cent

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Mr. Bernarr MacFadden figures he could feed America indefinitely on a quarter of a cent a day a person.

As the publisher sat in his Broadway office Jan. 10 he explained how it could be done.

"Wheat," he said, "is the best whole food we have.

"There's no secret about my idea. There's nothing patented. All you have to do is buy some wheat, crack it in a grinder and boil it.

"A bushel of wheat is selling today for less than 50 cents. That means less than a cent a pound. A pound of cracked wheat will cook up into four pounds of cereal. And one pound of cereal will sustain a normal man for a day, at a cost of a quarter of a cent."

Secrets of Magnetic Force Are Sought in Earth's Core

Variations in Direction and Intensity Stir Natural Scientists Who Have No Satisfactory Answer to Either of the Questions

Secrets of the earth's interior and even of the structure of matter itself may eventually be unlocked by natural scientists, who are studying the source of the mysterious magnetic force that guides the mariner's compass. What has been learned in tracing this force to the earth's core is told here by a magnetism expert of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

By DR. HARLAN W. FISK

Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington

WASHINGTON (AP)—Why is the earth magnetic and why does its magnetic field continually change in both direction and intensity? Natural science has no satisfactory answer to either question.

It is believe that when found, those answers will tell us much about the conditions prevailing at impenetrable depths of the earth, and probably will throw light on the problem of the ultimate structure of matter as well.

Secular variation, as the slow change of the earth's magnetic field is called, is popularly supposed to be caused by a corresponding change in the position of the magnetic poles of the earth. The spots on the earth's surface, usually termed the magnetic poles, are not magnetic poles at all in a strict sense, that is, the sense in which the term is used in connection with steel magnets.

Magnetic Axis

Tedious mathematical discussions made at different times, using data from all around the earth, seem to show a very slow movement of the magnetic axis, so it is altogether probable that the poles do move. That apparent motion, however, should be considered as one aspect of secular variation rather than as its primary cause.

It may now be confidently stated that no simple movement of the magnetic poles or shift in the direction of the magnetic axis of the earth could account for the changes which are now known to be taking place. It has been found, for example, that the modifying forces are far more active in the hemisphere containing the Atlantic Ocean than in that containing the Pacific.

It has also been found that within some regions the direction or intensity of the magnetic field is changing at a comparatively rapid rate, while within adjoining regions the changes are very small or possibly in the opposite direction.

That the earth behaves in many ways as a great magnet is known to everyone by the familiar action of the compass needle, but there are some very significant differences between the magnetization of the earth and of an ordinary steel magnet. If a bit of iron is moved in the vicinity of a steel magnet, it is found that the pull exerted on it gets gradually stronger as the end where the pole is supposed to lie is approached.

If a similar condition were true for the earth, iron objects should get increasingly heavy as they are carried toward the magnetic poles. But iron weighs no more at Churchill, on Hudson Bay, than it does at Panama.

Diminishes Rapidly

As magnetic attraction diminishes rapidly with distance, it follows that the poles must be very close together and lie very near the center of the earth.

That the variation of the compass, or the angle between its direction and true north, undergoes a slow change is well known to those who use that instrument, but that the subtle force which holds the needle true to its appointed direction is slowly becoming feebler is not so generally appreciated.

Calculations have shown that if the horizontal component, that part of the magnetic force which directs the compass, continues to decrease at its present average rate for another 500 years, it then will have fallen to less than one-half its present value. But that decrease is by no means uniform either as to time or place, and no one believes it will continue.

The period of observation has now been long enough to show that secular change in certain regions is sometimes rapid and sometimes very slow, and that occasionally the trend of the change is completely reversed.

These constant fluctuations are of extreme interest since they must be connected in some way with changes taking place within the earth at depths too great to be investigated by any other means. It is presumed that the interior of the earth is somewhat plastic and is subject to such movements as are required to maintain an equilibrium under the shifting overload due to the erosion of the continents.

Various theories have been proposed to show how by an actual translation of material, by changing electrical conduction or resistance, or by alteration of heat or pressure conditions, the observed changes might arise.

The question is by no means solved, but enough has been learned to warrant the statement that magnetic secular variation arises from causes within the earth, that the cause does not lie at the center of the earth where the magnetic poles (if we must assume that there are true poles) must be, and that a large part though not all of secular variation takes place in response to regional adjustments beneath those areas on the surface where the changes are most intense.

ONTARIO MUSEUM OPENS NEW WING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Housing the departments of geology, mineralogy, paleontology and zoölogy, the new wing of the Royal Ontario Museum here has been opened informally to the public.

The ceiling of the rotunda is wrought in gold and colored mosaic. The second floor is devoted to paleontology, while the third is given over to the zoölogical exhibit. Workshops for taxidermists, preparators and for other purposes, classrooms and a theater which will accommodate 450 persons are located in the basement.

ATLANTA, GA.

21 Gallon
Galvanized
Garbage Can
SPECIAL $1.19
King Hardware Co.
ATLANTA

For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service
Phone WAlnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

ATLANTA, GA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL'S

"A Store Near You"

KNOX is the real GELATINE

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

RICH'S JANUARY SALE
--- Silks
--- Linens
--- Bedding
Second Floor
RICH'S INCORPORATED
ATLANTA

Thriftiness has much to do with your happiness

Practice it by buying your PURE FOOD PRODUCTS from

ROGERS
GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

First at Saks
Lyolene's
New Turtle Neck Coat
$16.75
The Louis Saks Store
SECOND AVE. AT 19TH ST.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Society Brand Clothes
BLACH'S
BIRMINGHAM

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE
Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women
ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

Every Purchase Counts! MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Poet Laureate

John Masefield, by Gilbert Thomas. New York: Macmillan. $1.75.
Recent Prose, by John Masefield. New York: Macmillan. $3.

THERE was a time when the present Poet Laureate was looked upon as a dangerous innovator. Those days are long past. The "realism" which shocked so many of his early readers shocks no one today, for it is seen to be merely the cloak of a romantic idealism as ardent as was to be found among any of the elder generation of Victorian poets. The bestowal of the Laureateship on Mr. Masefield a year or two ago was simply an official ratification of the popular enthusiasm for his work, and the popularity was in turn a proof that Mr. Masefield was part and parcel of the romantic tradition —which still holds undisputed sway among the great mass of poetry readers, educated to think in terms of the nineteenth rather than the twentieth century. It requires no serious effort for the reader who enjoys such a romantic escapist as Mr. James Elroy Flecker to turn to Mr. Masefield: each poet depends equally for his idiom, his ideology, his poetic assumptions, on the nineteenth century.

This is not to censure Mr. Masefield; it is to recognize frankly that he cannot hope for the popularity in the future which he enjoys at the present, since he derives from an exhausted tradition. Mr. Thomas has done him a disservice in trying to make him out a major poet, for to do this he has been forced to attack the poets who are making a determined effort to express our time, and the results are frequently disastrous to his own cause. He invokes tradition, by which he evidently means Victorian tradition, forgetful that the neoclassical and metaphysical traditions have as much claim to be considered in evaluating a poet's achievement as any other, though they prove infinitely less flattering to his own poet's achievement. It is difficult to see the spiritual insight which he finds in Mr. Masefield as anything more than a blend of the æsthetic idealism of the nineties with an uncritical optimism deriving from the more "rah-rah" aspects of Meredith and Browning.

If one shares Mr. Thomas's fundamental assumptions about poetry, his criticism of the Poet Laureate's work may well appear judicious. If not, the bottom drops out of his case. For the book is in large degree an apology for sloppy craftsmanship on the basis of the poet's "spiritual insight." Mr. Masefield, he says, "is not a born artist, and he early realized that too conscious an attempt to become one would curb the urgency of his deeper inspiration," etc., etc. This whole thesis is in direct contradiction of his earlier contention that intellect and emotion must be fused in the creation of poetry, and he again betrays his deep-rooted romanticism when he offers as an excuse for Mr. Masefield's lapses into bathos the argument that though a sense of humor "might have spared him from many artistic pitfalls," yet by revealing those pitfalls it might have restrained him from undertaking some of his artistic ventures at all!

This is all very unfair to Mr. Masefield's poetry, which has its obvious beauties and its obvious value. But Mr. Thomas makes it a matter of matching his favorite against present-day "cerebral" poets, as he calls them: and even if one admits a preponderance of intellect in the latter, it remains a fact that the best of them in their best poetry fuse intellect and emotion to produce a result not only packed with a far denser realism than Mr. Masefield has ever achieved by his conventional methods, but also energized by a more immediate insight into the modern consciousness than we can expect from a man admittedly out of tune with his day.

It is significant that of late years Mr. Masefield should have turned more and more to prose. The "Recent Prose" collected here is not so recent as the title implies, most of it having been published almost a decade ago. It includes the beautifully written romantic tale of "The Taking of Helen," an equivocal essay on the glories of fox-hunting, an essay on playwriting which includes a burlesque of the Elizabethan melodrama that beats Mr. Stephen Leacock on his own ground, and brilliant but erratic studies of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Blake and Crabbe, full of romantic assumptions dogmatically stated. R. P.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Keystone-Underwood

Norman Bel Geddes, Whose "Horizons" (Little Brown) Was Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor Dec. 16.

True Rustic Verse

Little Mary Crosbie, by Margaret Cropper. London: Constable. 2s. 6d. net.

PURE rustic poetry, modest and local, is such a rare thing that it takes us by surprise with its simple and candid speech and leaves us nothing to say. Or rather we fear to say anything with our urban mouths lest we should speak too heavily for it and become grotesque. Listening to the repeated rural sentences, the odd bird music of country accent, it is necessary to say nothing and to drive comparisons away: we do not compare Mozart and the thrush. Country words, ideas and feelings have their own world and we must either sit silently listening to it, as we might lie in a field and think the world to be no larger, or go away. For these reasons I feel it is gauche to write about "Little Mary Crosbie." It is a poem for a few people.

Wordsworth's rustic verse is the nearest landmark. Mr. Frank Kendon's prose book, "The Small Years," is the only modern work I can think of as a possible preparation. And we know how we have winced at Wordsworth's flat-footed and flat-voiced rustics. We suspected an affectation and we laughed at a great man wearing those hob-nailed boots. Yet the flatness of Wordsworth—would it have seemed so flat if we had listened as he had to the Westmorland voices?

It is very hard for us to think of nothing larger than a Westmorland field. The local narrative poet has to speak the banal, and only those whose ear is true to the local sounds can hear the music which gives small wings to the common words. And in Westmorland, peasant art and custom give no vivid, obvious aid. The word Quakerish appears in this poem, and a bare, clean, sweet and stern simplicity is the quality of the scene. The ruddier glamour of the mixed blood of the border counties, the sardonic pagan joviality of the sunken southern villages, the shadow of ancient barrow and encampment, are not the apparent half-light of Westmorland. And while I have read of "the romance" of Westmorland—in the nineteenth century there was a romantic scenery industry—I have never felt that kind of romance to be true. I think rather—and this is what Margaret Cropper's poem evokes—of a sweet severity, whiteness of walls, sharpness of slate, coldness of blossom, bare cleanliness, and plain, useful country crockery—a plain life being lived in wild hills. I imagine all the mountain-top and lakeside rhapsodies in Westmorland have been done by "foreigners."

It is to the simple life that Miss Margaret Cropper has been faithful. Old Susannah, living alone in her cottage, wishes for a child and adopts one from a Home. We get a glimpse of the committee deliberating on the fate of a "difficult" child; we see the child breaking all the rules of the Home and we see the change in the child when Susannah takes her. Then the committee wish to take the child back and Susannah

Only stiffened herself to resist any possible pressure,
And went on a little grimly ironing
Mary's cotton pinafores. "Eh, what a tear!"
But the tear was nothing to hinder Mary's stopping.
When you thought of that it made you hot like mint,
Weak at the knees, and brought a sudden color
To old wax cheek bones, and brisked up your heart.

and then she defies the committee's officer.

She's stopping with me is little Mary Crosbie,
She's never been done right by in that place,
If I have to go before the gentlefolks
And speak for her, she isn't going to leave me.

So in its 40-odd pages the narrative lies, plain, unkempt and yet bright like an awkward field, clear and unremarkable as a piece of country china when it is placed against Sèvres or Spode. "It made you hot like mint"—there are probably not more than a dozen lines in the book which, like that, would pass because of their sudden illumination for what we call poetry. Yet in its local dimension and faithfulness, and especially in the way its untutored form has been here cunningly kept natural, it has the grace of growing in its own neighborhood. The quality that appeals to us in rustic verse most is perhaps naïveté, and this implies a criticism. There is no naïveté in "Mary Crosbie," and no glamour. It is the quality of this regional poem that it sits you in the valley watching Susannah and the child with an emotion that for the moment excludes everything else. V. S. P.

Ships and Sailors

Ship Ashore, by Desmond Young. London: Cape. 10s. 6d.
Deep Water and Sheal, by William Albert Robinson. London: Cape. 10s. 6d.
Bowsprit Ashore, by Alexander Bone. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.

AN ACCOUNT of the salvaging of ships can make thrilling reading. This is once again proved by Mr. Young in his fascinating story of his father's experiences as a salvage officer before, during and after the war. "Ship Ashore" is a timely tribute to an exciting profession which may soon be outmoded. For the yearly toll of ships, enormously reduced in the past by the change from sail to steam—there are now only about 30 deep-sea square-rigged ships carrying cargoes—is being continuously lessened by mechanical devices.

The Ranger's crew were nearly all "characters." The repartee of Jonathan, one of the "wreckers," was typical of the independence of men who lived in awe of nobody, from admirals downward. On one occasion he said to a busy commander, "Well, my friend, how goes it?" The Commander snapped out that he wasn't his friend. "Yes, you are," said Jonathan. "I've taken a liking to you."

On the outbreak of war Captain Young was given the task of building up a salvage organization for the navy. When Admiral Beatty's flagship Lion returned to the Firth of Forth after action off Heligoland Captain Young and the Ranger were sent from Scapa to her assistance, but before the job could be finished the battleship Britannia ran on the rocks near by and had to be rescued. The account of the raising of the giant submarine K.13, which sank during a trial run, is perhaps the most thrilling episode in the book. The submarine, of nearly 3000 tons displacement, was raised from 12 fathoms in 54 hours, and all the men who had survived the plunge were rescued.

The second part of the book is concerned with Mr. Young's own adventures and is, on the whole, less good, although his account of salvaging a two-year-old wreck near Archangel is interesting for the light it throws upon the presence of the British Relief Force in North Russia and the effects of the Bolshevist influence on his own workers. Mr. Young's sensitiveness to the epic quality in ships, the sea and seamen is in the tradition of Conrad. The book is written in a good prose style which does not, as so often happens, go to pieces when faced with technical explanation.

Mr. Robinson succeeded in sailing his 30-foot boat round the world and he has written a detailed account of his experiences. A sincere, almost pedestrian writer, he is observant and has made good use of his material. His adventures included a meal with cannibals, a visit to the head-hunters of the then unexplored Great Sepik River in New Guinea and a narrow escape from assassination in the Arabian city of Makalla, a town of skyscrapers. He weathered a South Pacific hurricane off Tonga Island, but it was in the Red Sea that he encountered the greatest difficulties. Reefs make it difficult to sail near the shore and head winds impossible to remain in the open. The Arabs were hostile and he was twice taken prisoner. He finally reached the United States after a 10-day battle with a North Atlantic gale, having been just over three years on his expedition.

"Bowsprit Ashore" consists of a series of short sketches of sailors and their idiosyncrasies, sailing ships, ports the world over and the morals of Rum Row in the early days when rumrunning, though illegal, was, according to Mr. Bone, respectable! The matter is authentic enough, but it suffers from a tang of sentimentality. One has become a little tired of picturesque sailors.

A Communist Intellectual

The Coming Struggle for Power, by John Strachey. London: Gollancz. 9s. net. New York: Covici Friede. $3.

MR. STRACHEY'S book affords us one more example of the apparently inevitable aggressiveness of a Communist writer addressing a non-Communist public. Inevitable, because he and his confrères start from the "necessity" of revolution—"The assumption of power by the workers can occur by means of revolution alone." It appears to be their task, therefore, to screw the minds of the public up to the fighting spirit. Their language becomes envenomed and their tone arrogant and disdainful.

When Mr. Strachey speaks of the ownership of the means of production by "a class of private individuals," he seems to assume, first, that all these individuals have the qualities of bandits; and, second, that they exist as a "class"—thus omitting to distinguish between Rockefellers or Rothschilds and workers who may have invested a few pounds of their savings. Being intent on stimulating the revolutionary spirit, Mr. Strachey, though an educated man, looks back on the movements of history in the last 300 years—reviewing the religious struggles and the struggles for political freedom—and sees in them all nothing better than a scramble for "free markets" and an opportunity to get rich quick.

The historical and theoretical sections of this book suffer from this defamatory propagandism. The author becomes more interesting when he turns to politics (principally British) and analysis of the existing parties. Conservatives and Liberals, in his view, are frank supporters of the capitalist system; and the Labor, or Social-Democratic party, with its trade-union and political organizations, is its secret supporter, providing the camouflage by which the workers are reduced to "passivity and subservience." "The whole art of statesmanship," he says, "is seen by Mr. MacDonald to consist, for the social democrat, in postponement, in evasion and, above all, in obfuscation." The British Prime Minister has not "abandoned socialism. It is rather that he has emptied the concept of every shred of meaning." The author makes fun of the "wonderful device" of a National Government, and ironically applauds the clever "maneuver" of Mr. Baldwin in balancing the Left against the Right, having "hired Mr. MacDonald as the most suitable person to engage when one happened to want a Prime Minister at short notice."

The picture he draws is a caricature, no doubt; but it is cleverly done. But whether such extravagances are good propaganda for Communism is another matter. His book is likely to make us feel that however bad the capitalist system may be, the bitter, uncompromising spirit which he represents is worse.

Flowers
for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont St. - - Boston

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Open Season on Reviewers

BOOK reviewers are the subject of two recent magazine articles . . . In the January Bookman (New York) Mr. Branch Cabell blights the craft in an open letter, "For Rhadamanthus, Smiling" . . . In the New Statesman and Nation for Dec. 24, Mr. G. W. Stonier proffers some helpful maxims.

Mr. Cabell finds that the "dear master" whom he is addressing, in common with his critical colleagues, must make three assumptions: "that what you have to say is of some importance, that it will be respectfully weighed by an audience of fair magnitude and that you are superior, at least slightly superior, to the author whom you have under consideration" . . . He grants that that last tenet is very often true; but he points out that "there occur now and then those awkward moments when your betters come up before you for judgment" . . . In view of such moments, Mr. Cabell confesses to a feeling of envy toward persons for whom "that consciousness of human fallibility which preys now and then upon lesser mortals . . . does not rear insidiously upon Olympus its interrogative head."

The article is just as brilliant as that all the way through . . . It will bring comfort to thousands of inarticulate people who have been longing for years to say the things about reviewers that Mr. Cabell says so fluently . . . It's a pity that so scintillant a prose should have been placed at the service of fallacious thinking . . . For the argument is that since the reviewer's comment is ephemeral and the subject of his comment is, in some instances, destined to survive in collected editions, the comment is therefore worthless; and that, since the critic seldom writes a good novel, he has no business pontificating about other men's novels.

* * *

It sounds logical, but it isn't . . . If it were, Mr. Cabell's own judgments, thus entrusted to an ephemeral literary periodical, would be worthless.

But the fallacy goes deeper than that . . . Referring to Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "last book" and Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's "last publication" (how does Mr. Cabell know that they are the authors' last?) Mr. Cabell asserts that the critic he is addressing is not, "by any imaginable standards," the equal of Mr. Kipling or Mr. Shaw . . . And he thinks that when Miss Rebecca West and Mr. Edmund Wilson published the "The Judge" and "I Thought of Daisy," they proved themselves poor critics of literary values.

Mr. Cabell is making the same erroneous assumption that is made by thousands of persons whose literary gifts, so far from equaling those of Mr. Cabell, are sufficient only for writing letters to the editor . . . "What right has Mr. So-and-So," these indignant subscribers inquire, "to say that Mr. Cabell's new book is not up to his usual standard? Can Mr. So-and-So write a better book?" . . . Q. E. D. . . . Only it isn't demonstrated . . . If it were, no one would be permitted to review a concert by Mr. Kreisler, except possibly Mr. Heifetz; or to comment on a statue by Mr. Epstein, unless perhaps Mr. Davidson—which would involve obvious disadvantages.

Again, if Miss West and Mr. Wilson have written novels which Mr. Cabell and others consider inferior, in what way does that prove them poor critics of other people's work? . . . Could not Miss West and Mr. Wilson reply that this difference of opinion proves merely that Mr. Cabell's field is novel-writing, and not criticism?

For that's the nub of the matter. . . . Mr. Cabell, like so many others who are not satisfied with critical opinions, fails to distinguish between the two quite separate functions of artistic creation and artistic judgment . . . Here are two separate beings, the artist and the critic; they seldom are successfully united in one person, and their disagreements will always add to the joys of reading, even the reading of journalism . . . And so will the disagreements among the critics themselves—another matter that troubles Mr. Cabell . . . It needn't; when critics agree, there will no longer be any need of criticism.

* * *

Mr. Stonier's Maxims for the Young Reviewer are much more practical and useful . . . "The reviewer's chief problem," he says, "is: To praise or to blame? With no indication from the editor or proprietor of a journal, no knowledge of the author, no knowledge of his subject and only the publisher's blurb for guidance—what are you to do? Well, you can write a qualifying review: it is a good book and not a bad book, accurate and mistaken, too big and too small. You can stake everything on the name of the publisher (make a list of publishers, marking them on all subjects good, bad and middling). You can praise if the cost is over a guinea. Occasionally, to show your independence, it is worth waiting till the other reviews have appeared, and if they are unanimous, to take an opposite line."

This alone should be a sufficient guide, but Mr. Stonier gives many specific pieces of advice, only a few of which we can quote: "You must make a spectrum of critical terms, shaded from 'abominable' through 'delicate and restrained' to 'epical.' 'Unpleasant' is your worst indigo; 'delightful' spreads a delightfully pink haze . . . Read translations of foreign books, but quote the originals . . . Do not cut the pages of valuable first editions . . . Never damn belles lettres; it isn't done . . . A first book by a novelist is 'promising,' a second 'disappointing'; then you move on to someone else . . . I have drawn up a list of the metaphors to be used in reviewing political books. The perfect review includes them all . . . When you are middle-aged, see that newspapers publish photographs of you at 25 and refer to you as the 'well-known' or 'distinguished' critic. Wear unseasonal ties. Cultivate a careless attitude and absent-mindedness."

Correspondence courses? Why, with this one article, anybody can become a reviewer.

Through a Niece's Eyes

Emily Dickinson Face to Face, by Martha Dickinson Bianchi. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

THE more there is written about Emily Dickinson, the more enigmatic certain aspects of her life become, but withal one picture becomes the clearer, a white-clad figure, glamourous, aloof, detached but shrewdly observant, droll and whimsical, entirely independent in thought and action, elusive—oh well, the multiplication of adjectives does not add to the definiteness of the picture, and yet the touches given to the portrait by one of her own family do in the main reënforce and substantiate the impression of Emily that has become current.

The author of "Emily Dickinson Face to Face" is a daughter of Emily's brother Austin and his wife whom Emily took into her heart as "Sister Sue." Mrs. Bianchi's girlhood was spent in The Other House, across the lawn from the Dickinson mansion. She saw her Aunt Emily or had news of her almost every day, and even after Emily had given up going outside her own gate she would cross the lawn to her brother's house. Mrs. Bianchi thus had every opportunity to see Emily Dickinson face to face.

It was natural that recent biographies should have been concerned with explaining the mystery of the love that had prompted some of the verses in the last belated collection, "Further Poems." The variety and the divergence of these explanations is well known. The man whom Emily Dickinson loved and renounced was said to be the Rev. Charles Wadsworth of Philadelphia; or the Rev. George Gould, or Maj. Edward Hunt—according to several interpretations of available material.

Mrs. Bianchi does not spend much space on that episode in her aunt's life, but relates briefly, without detail, the version held by the family, that her aunt on a visit in Philadelphia fell in love with a young clergyman who was already married. Her renunciation of him was inevitable.

Mrs. Bianchi is more concerned to disprove the statements of biographers who have painted Emily Dickinson's father as a domestic tyrant, by whose repressive attitude Emily's life was frustrated. The niece insists that her aunt selected her own way of living, that she was a person of strong will and that "the chosen solitude of his brilliant daughter must have been a blow to his (her father's) pride."

The entire Dickinson family is presented here, not in the reflected glory of their poet-member, but for their own sakes as individuals in a very personal and individualistic family. Edward Dickinson, the eminent citizen of Amherst; his gentle, conventional wife; their three children, Emily, Lavinia and Austin . . . Austin's wife Sue, and their three children, Ned, Gilbert and Mattie, who is writing the book . . . And Amherst as a secluded New England town, the college background, the religious, literary, speculative, erudite, and small-townish flavor of it all—these make a distinctive setting that deserves to be memorialized as Mrs. Bianchi has done it.

A Contemporary of Lincoln

The Autobiography of William E. Barton. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3.

THIS life story of a boy born in an Illinois hamlet just as the United States was plunged into the Civil War is proof that the age when high endeavor brought substantial rewards has not passed. It is a record of progress from lowly beginnings through adverse circumstances that might have caused many a heart to quail, to a life of prominence and usefulness. The story of such a life would grace the pages of history of any land.

While Dr. Barton gained fame as preacher, philanthropist and friend of great men, it is as the author of numerous books on the life, character and works of Abraham Lincoln that he will be longest known. In fact, it is probable that he gave more time to intensive research of the life of the Emancipator than has any other of Lincoln's numerous biographers. These studies are set forth in more than a half-dozen volumes which present Lincoln's life in many aspects.

In view of this, it seems fitting that, under the appropriate chapter heading "My Contemporary, Abraham Lincoln," Dr. Barton should have opened his autobiography with an account of the emotions produced in his family upon receipt of the news of Lincoln's assassination. Although he was scarcely four years of age, the events of that day remained etched upon his memory; and it seems but fair to conclude that those impressions, entertained through the years, perhaps subconsciously, inspired him to engage in the great work which has given him an international reputation as a biographer of Lincoln. In proof of this are the closing words of the introductory chapter: "Yes, Abraham Lincoln, whom I never saw, is one of my life memories. He and I were contemporaries."

The volume is rich in the fullness of detail with which he describes the events which made up a life of rare diversity and usefulness. His boyhood days in Sublette are described with delightful frankness. In his seventeenth year a serious disagreement with his father, whom he described as harsh and not always just, caused him to leave home for a life of independence but of definite purpose. The removal of home restraint seemed to intensify his purpose to gain an education. In time he found his way to Berea College and to a period of service as a teacher and backwoods preacher among the primitive folk in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee. Then came long years of successful experience as preacher in Oak Park, Ill., and Boston. Gradually, but inevitably, it seems, his thought turned to his contemporary, Abraham Lincoln, and his intensified studies brought out in time a rich fruitage.

The story is told with so charming an intimacy and naïveté that the reader, having entered upon its entertaining pages, is loth to lay the volume down. An introduction by his eldest son, Mr. Bruce Barton, pays a touching and tender tribute to Dr. Barton as a man, as a preacher and as an understanding father.

A. F. G.

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request.
The Dozen System, Mathematics, a booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS Ltd Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W 1, Eng., for all books, finely printed books, fine binding, scarce books and first editions, children's books, foreign books, Bibles, devotional books and learned works. Bibliographical information on request.
BUMPUS

Two Angles on Russia

With Denikin's Armies, by John Ernest Hodgson. London: Temple Bar Publishing Company. 7s. 6d. net.
The Russian Emerges, by Nicholas Ignatieff. Toronto: Macmillan.

THESE two new contributions on the inexhaustible theme of the Russian Revolution approach the subject from quite different angles. Mr. Hodgson, who was a British correspondent in the territory of General Denikin during the Russian civil war, publishes vivid reminiscences about the anti-Bolshevist movement in South Russia. Mr. Ignatieff, a young Russian of aristocratic family, now resident in Canada, tries to analyze the philosophic aspects of the Soviet régime, with special reference to the character and temperament of the Russian people.

Of all the anti-Bolshevist leaders during the civil war in Russia from 1918 until 1921, General Denikin was the most formidable and came closest to achieving success. At the high water mark of his advance, in mid-October, 1919, Denikin had driven the Red Army out of the rich and extensive Ukraine and had occupied Orel, a town less than 200 miles from his goal, Moscow. In the course of the next few weeks, however, the tide turned heavily against him, and his armies were routed before the end of the year and driven into the Black Sea by the pursuing Red forces in March, 1920.

* * *

As a personal observer of this phase of the civil war Mr. Hodgson is able to throw a considerable amount of light on its everyday features. He speaks of the "lazy character" of the fighting, describes the complete breakdown of morale among the masses of the Russian people as a result of the strain of the World War and the Revolution and gives many instances of the graft and speculation which honeycombed the rear of Denikin's army and was a considerable factor in its ultimate defeat. Mr. Hodgson makes the interesting statement that British airmen, attached to Denikin's forces nominally in the capacity of instructors, took an active part in the fighting, and observes: "It will not be a matter for wonder if Britain is regarded by Russians for generations to come as the arch-enemy."

The weak point of the book is its lack of documentation and the author's relative unfamiliarity with the complicated political and economic situation which prevailed during the civil war. This leads to some inaccuracies, notably in the characterization of the Ukrainian leader Petlura as a Roumanian, and the assertion that Makhno's troops were led by Germans. The author is also inclined to be rather one-sided in some of his judgments. For instance, he throws all the blame for the chronic bickering between Denikin and the regional political bodies in South Russia, particularly the Kuban Rada, on the local politicians. It is true that the Kuban leaders over-estimated their ability to maintain an independent state; but the tactless behavior of Denikin's own reactionary officers was also responsible for many of the quarrels, which weakened the rear at the critical period of the campaign. With all its limitations Mr. Hodgson's work possesses undeniable historical value by its description of a little-known episode in the Russian civil war.

* * *

Mr. Ignatieff's book, although slight in volume and somewhat overburdened with quotations, contains several interesting and provocative ideas. Starting from a rather extreme presentation of the thesis that political and economic systems are of no importance by comparison with the individuals who operate them, he criticizes Bolshevism as a rigid doctrinaire system which is alien to the Russian character. Perhaps the most valuable line of thought in his book traces the historical development of Russian national character and shows how antipathetic democracy of the Western parliamentary type is to Russian historical background and experience. He believes that the Soviet schemes of industrialization, symbolized in the Five-Year Plan, will fail because of the essentially unmechanical bent of Russian character. While he can find much evidence to support this view in the "growing pains" which beset the new Soviet industrial plants, one should perhaps wait with a final verdict here until the effect of the greatly expanded system of general and technical education in Russia has time to make itself felt.

While in some points Mr. Ignatieff's ideas seems to the present reviewer rather wide of the mark, especially in his suggestion that a revolutionary military offensive of the Soviet Union against Western Europe is a probable development of the near future, the book has its distinct interest as the candid, fresh and unconventional contribution of an émigré whose mind is by no means closed to modern currents of social and economic thought.

W. H. C.

'Annus Terribilis 1931'

Survey of International Affairs, 1931, by Arnold J. Toynbee. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.
Documents on International Affairs, 1931, Edited by John W. Wheeler-Bennett. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.

SINCE the Council on Foreign Relations in the United States changed the form of its annual publication from a comprehensive survey of international affairs compiled by various writers to a more popular volume from the pen of Mr. Walter Lippmann, the "Survey of International Affairs" issued by the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London has assumed a new importance and value. The volume for 1931, edited by Mr. Arnold J. Toynbee, with the assistance of Mr. V. M. Boulter, has just made its appearance. It starts out with a very comprehensive illuminating study of the world crisis to which the editor gives the rather journalistic title, "Annus Terribilis 1931." This study of the beginning of the world-wide commercial recession from which humanity is still suffering is unique in its comprehensiveness and its lucidity. The writer recognizes clearly that 1931 did not see the end of the troubles into which the world was plunged. There are those, perhaps, who will feel that in the closing pages, in which the prospect for recovery is discussed, too much stress may be laid upon the importance of the Sino-Japanese conflict in the Far East. The author says of this:

"This conflict, coming, as it did, at this historic juncture and involving, as it did, one of the great naval and military powers of the contemporary world, was regarded on all hands as a practical test of the question, debated ever since the last armistice, of whether the fallacious security of armaments and alliances could now be replaced by an effective security founded upon law and order and maintained by collective action. So long as this question remained in doubt, there could be no return of political confidence and therefore no restoration of financial credit; and if the answer were eventually to be given in the negative, the prospects of Western civilization would then be dark indeed. The observer could only wait upon the event and reflect, in Oxenstierna's vein, on 'the littleness of the wisdom with which the World is governed'."

Is not this ascribing too much influence to the quarrel which, while it has progressed for almost two years, has been thus far successfully localized? Might it not be fair to ask whether if the League of Nations had successfully suppressed the Far Eastern outbreak and replaced it by an effective security based upon law and order the financial and industrial distress which now besets the world would have been speedily healed?

Together with this annual volume, which is always notable for its value, comes the usual volume of "Documents on International Affairs," edited by Mr. John W. Wheeler-Bennett. Oddly enough, while the Survey gives much space to the Sino-Japanese quarrel, the volume of documents ignores this issue. This is explained in an introduction by Sir Arthur Salter with the statement that "This difficult problem will be dealt with more conveniently and comprehensively in the volume of 1932." W. J. A.

BIBLE for the BLIND
(KING JAMES VERSION)
Published in Braille. Grade One and a Half, printed on one side of the paper 13x14 inches, or printed on both sides of the paper. 11x11½ inches, bound in 21 volumes, now offered through philanthropic aid at the special price complete $21.00; single volumes $1.00. For further information write to
BRAILLE BIBLE SOCIETY, Inc.
739 North Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

SMITH & McCANCE
5 Ashburton Place, Boston
Opposite Boston City Club
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1885

Names you should know

YOU like to know names that everybody knows—name of the man who tied lightning to a kite; name of the man who watched a teakettle and went out and made an engine. Just knowing such names gives you pleasure.

Yet there are names that thousands of people know that can give you much more pleasure in a much more personal way. Names that stand for the best things to eat, to wear, to sleep on. Names, that if connected with the salad dressing, hat, fountain pen you select—or any other desirable thing—mean it is most desirable. Names written large in ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements tell why those are wise names for you to know. Why such names greet you in the best grocery, department and hardware stores. Why those names are in the buying vocabulary of thousands . . . are believed in by thousands . . . justify belief!

Read the advertisements. Don't ask vaguely in a store for "cold cream," "a skillet," "a vacuum cleaner." Ask for So-and-So's Cold Cream, So-and-So's Skillet, So-and-So's Vacuum Cleaner. Use the names, you have learned through advertisements, that stand for the product that means most to you and most to everybody.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS TO KNOW

EDUCATIONAL

To Help the Working Girl To See Into Economic Facts

That She May Think and Have Confidence

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

"IT'S not just bread and butter you need. It's food of another kind—food for your mind and spirit," said a young woman garment worker recently, discussing the question of unemployment.

Miss Hilda Worthington Smith, chairman of the board of the Affiliated Schools for Workers, expressed the same idea in a different way when she said to the writer that unemployment was "a challenge to workers' education."

It is a challenge which the schools that Miss Smith represents are marshaling their resources to meet with a forward-looking and broadly conceived program, hoping, meanwhile, that funds will be available so that they may extend their aid to as many workers who need it as possible. Miss Smith also is director of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Workers in Industry, which started the work in this country in 1921, and is chairman of the board of the Vineyard Shore School for Women Workers in Industry, which she founded in 1929 and established at West Park, N. Y., on property she donated for that purpose. The other schools in the affiliated group are Barnard Summer School for Women Workers in Industry and the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin. The Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry is actively interested in the group and may become an affiliate later on.

Eager to Understand Situation

"Girls in labor groups who are out of work today are most in need of that information which will help them to understand something of the general economic situation," Miss Smith said. "They are greatly bewildered, and they eagerly grasp anything that helps them interpret their situation to themselves.

"It is not agitation that they need, but intelligent action based on facts. We teach them something of history and other subjects which will help them to understand more of current problems. They do not know what is happening, and any attempt to give them the real facts they appreciate more than anything else. They are trying to answer for themselves such questions as 'What is happening?' 'Why is it happening?' 'What can we do about it?' The more they learn about business, government, legislation and similar topics the more clearly they see the industrial situation as part of a whole.

"We feel very definitely that more intelligent action among groups of workers toward a more stable system of industry and toward a more satisfactory social order is needed. We want to help individual girls and women, but even more than that we want to interest them in what they can do to aid others. We must find methods of teaching which relate other fields of knowledge to their own industrial experiences.

"This is a much bigger problem than just keeping up their morale or keeping them busy. After attending workers' classes at one of our schools a girl remarked that she never knew before that employers had problems. She used to think, she said, that workers were the only people who had problems.

"Teaching of this sort gives them greater courage and confidence in themselves; it helps them to realize that there are some things they can do to make it less likely that a similar situation will arise again.

"'I never thought that to understand a thing you have to go way to the bottom,' a Polish girl at one of the schools said. 'Now, I am learning how to separate facts from opinions and also how to go out and search for facts. I have before been misled, like many others, but now a speaker can't just get up and tell me what is good for me. I am learning to investigate and satisfy my own mind.'

"Another girl, toward the end of one of the summer sessions, said, 'The school is like a map of the whole of life. Now we can see the highest mountains and biggest rivers on the map. We are able to see the relation of one to the other. I have been interested before, but never clever enough to draw the map for myself.'

"In all the classroom discussions, the thought is constantly what use can be made of the facts in the study for the benefit of other workers in the students' home communities. The teaching is full of reality, vivid with first-hand experiences and original in the material used for discussion.

"'And the best thing about it,' one worker remarked, 'is that you can hear everything discussed, but you can choose your own road.'

Many Have Handed on Good Work

"Many of the students have gone back to their own communities and formed study clubs which meet and discuss what can be done in their own localities. There are now large numbers of such clubs throughout this country with which we try to keep in contact.

"With the shorter work week rapidly being adopted in many industries, the week-end school for workers may become practical. Such schools should relate their work closely to the program of the workers' evening classes and to that of the resident summer schools. It is interesting to speculate too on possible forms of coöperation for workers' education with colleges and universities."

The immediate problem, however, in order to meet the need of unemployed girls and women who wish to capitalize their leisure by attending workers' schools, is to raise the funds necessary to enable these schools to carry on their work, Miss Smith said. The Vineyard Shore School will open on Feb. 1 and continue through June if additional contributions totaling about $5000 come in this month to complete the necessary fund, Miss Smith said. Meanwhile, several girls who hope to attend the school when it opens are carrying on a Handcraft Workshop at the headquarters here in an effort toward self-suport.

ETHEL C. INCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Young Women Who Turn Spare Time and Unemployment Into Self-Improvement. These Are All Summer Scenes, Yet They Indicate the All-Year Activity and Downright Practical Worth of a School for Women Workers in Industry. These Students Appreciate Every Minute of Their Opportunity and Hunger for More

The Parent

The Child's Social Problems

Dowagiac, Mich.

Dear Friends:

I should like to tell how our young lady of 11 years has been helped in her relations with other children. She is the only child and did not know how to get along with other children at school. Every day she would come home with hurt feelings, wounded pride, resentment, etc. In the earlier years of her school life it did not bother her so much, but when she came to the fifth and sixth grades I began to see that she must have some very decided help.

I prepared myself each day to meet these arguments and constantly told her to look for the good and to return good for evil. She went through some very trying times and it just seemed our patience was tried again and again. Many times I had a great struggle with myself to control temper, impatience, and other emotions. But finally after several months the light came and the blessings have been wonderful. I seldom hear a complaint about anyone and the teachers make a special effort to tell me how they enjoy her and how she has improved according to their ideas of character building.

This year she was warned by many children that she was to have the "meanest" teacher in the school and a great fear seized her for a few days before school, but I talked with her and urged her to look for the good. I reminded her, too, of the progress she had made. As a result the second day she came home and told me how much she liked her teacher and how good she was.

During these experiences I was tempted many times to use physical punishment, but used self-discipline instead. We have never spanked her or used physical punishment in any way since she was three years old and we took up the study of Christian Science. We show her when she is wrong and also admit to her when we are wrong. We direct, but try not to dominate. We try to be patient, but not submissive to her will. We do not ignore wrong done, but try to reason things out and aim to get her viewpoint.

I have heard the argument that some children do not require spanking, but our young lady did as long as we believed spanking was necessary. So often whipping is so unjust—relief for a parent's own temper and irritability. I feel sorry for every child who is whipped; yet I believe that it is better to resort to the whipping than to let a child go undisciplined and be the ruler over everything and everybody.

(Mrs.) W. H. C.

* * *

For the Sunday School Beginner

West Hartford, Conn.

Dear Parents:

May I share with you my experiences in preparing children for Sunday school attendance?

I started our little daughters in when they were very young, the younger one being enrolled at 17 months. Before I took them to Sunday School, I explained to them all about the service and why they were to go. Next, I took them to a church service, going down to the Sunday School rooms first, and letting them see the children in their classes.

I did this each Sunday until they, themselves, expressed the desire to go to class.

And then, I explained to them how necessary it was for them not to interrupt the teacher and the service by asking to leave the room or to get a drink of water. I explained that they were stealing the time from the other children by interrupting the teacher to ask these questions and that they brought about confusion and noise and disturbed not only their own classmates but those in the near-by classes and they themselves lost a good part of their lesson in being away. I pointed out to them the necessity of taking care of all these little duties before they left the house, and I carefully watched them until the right habits were formed. The thought of "stealing time" was more clearly realized when they began to study the Commandments and they saw the wisdom of that training.

Can't you see what a trial it must be for a young child to be suddenly thrust into a room with strange people and children, expected to be quiet and, in many cases, not understanding a thing of what is going on? The child is suddenly filled with fear and screams out and then often much time has to be spent in trying to quiet the child and this disrupts the work in the classroom and even sometimes disturbs those who are attending the church service.

It is not fair to the other children and teachers to inflict scenes of this kind upon them; and, in most cases it is entirely unnecessary. If there is right training and preparatory work, the greater part of this trouble can and will be eliminated.

The children—and sometimes their little friends—come to me in the late afternoon and we spend a happy 15 minutes singing hymns and studying the Commandments and simple Bible verses. It gives the children a feeling of importance to be able to sing along with the Sunday School, even if they do not always know all the words. They are happy in doing their part and the time spent each day has proved to be of great help to the Sunday School teachers.

(Mrs.) L. R. L.

* * *

Planning the School Lunch

Eugene, Ore.

Dear Readers:

The letters from parents have helped me over several seemingly hard places in training our two little children. I am grateful for each letter.

I wonder how many mothers have to put up lunch for their children to take along to school. Our little girl, age 7, walks 1½ miles to a country school and this is how we arrange her lunch:

I bought her a bright red lunch box having a half-pint thermos bottle in it. The evening before I ask her what she would like to have in the thermos bottle and so she has a beverage or a soup of her own liking. Sandwiches are wrapped, each separately in oiled paper. One sheet cut in two wraps two of them. Some open sandwiches can be successfully wrapped and placed on top of the other lunch. Sometimes they are cut in fancy shapes. Stewed fruit or custard pudding is put in small drinking cups of heavy waxed paper. If I prepare a salad for the lunch it is put on a cardboard ice cream dish. Cup cakes are baked in the smallest size crinkle cups. I always put in two paper napkins, one to use as a "tablecloth" and one to protect the dress.

(Mrs.) N. H. P

* * *

The Mail Bag Way

London

Dear Editor:

I was reading to my pupils the story of the Humdrum Family, from the "Clock Tower," on the Children's Page recently, and when I noticed how keenly the girls entered into the story we began to ask ourselves and each other, "What is there in our school life that is humdrum?" and truly, we could find nothing humdrum about it at all.

I always feel grateful for the Monitor, but I realized then, more than ever, how wonderfully it has helped me in my teaching work. I would like to tell you of one way in which something very useful is being taught, which can be a very humdrum kind of lesson.

Occasionally, letters have been exchanged through the "Mail Bag," and my girls have had some lovely post cards and some sea shells from one little friend in California. This gave me an idea. When I passed a shop in London and saw a beautiful letter box for sale (with a lock and key), I bought it, and now we have a Park Class Mail Baggers' Club. (P. C. M. B. C.).

The girls write letters to each other, to their teacher, and to some of teacher's long-suffering friends! Letters have to be passed by their teacher, and though at first one or two letters were put into the waste paper basket without reaching their destination, enthusiasm was so keen that every girl, from the little seven-year-olds to the senior girls of 13, is a member of the P. C. M. B. C.

I answer the children's letters in my spare time at home, trying to make each one suit the needs of the individual child, and in this way reaching the child, in a way that I cannot do in class.

I should be so grateful for letters and post cards, pictures and photographs from any part of the world that will help to make us more internationally minded and friendly—especially to non-English speaking people.

Miss (R. W.)

We are including in this column, from time to time, one or two questions, in the hope that those who have experiences to share along these lines will join their letters to those already coming in on other subjects.

And may we say again that letters to The Parent Column are likely to have more point and be far more usable if they are kept down to from 200 to 300 words.

Here are some subjects for letters. May we hear from you if you have ideas or experiences on these:

1. Solving the radio problem.
2. Working out proportion of time between home study, music, helping at home, and recreation.

Musical Instrument Library

Donated by Artists of the Strings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid.

ONE of the most up-to-date departments of municipal activity is now installed in the oldest and most picturesque quarter of Madrid, the Plaza Mayor, where the Inquisition once held many an auto da fe. This is the public circulating library which not only issues books of general interest, but also provides impecunious students with textbooks on general examination subjects and on music.

Many a student who is unable to purchase expensive books can obtain them gratis from this library and use them throughout the course of study, subject only to the obligation to produce them for inspection once a fortnight and to the requirements of other students of the same book.

From this service Señor Victor Espinos, librarian, developed the idea of extending assistance to music students, of an unusual kind. Himself a musician and writer, Señor Espinos inaugurated in 1922 a special department of music in the library. Here a great variety of compositions ranging from popular tangos to grand opera pieces, and many books on musical subjects, including a large collection in foreign languages, are available to musicians.

A complete collection is being got together of all musical works inspired by "Don Quixote." These range from Purelli's "Comical History of Don Quichotte" (1694) to Espla's "Don Quixote Keeping Vigil on his Weapon." This library has brought some young artists before the public who might otherwise have abandoned their art through poverty and discouragement. An outstanding case is that of Pedro Moreno, a roadmender's son, born in a village among the Avila Mountains. Though only 16 years of age, he acquired fame in a single concert in Madrid and is now recognized as an exceptional player.

The circulating library was founded in 1919 with a few thousand volumes. Now 50,000 books are borrowed annually, the borrowers including persons in many walks of life, many of them being laborers who are thus enabled to acquire something of an education. The most assiduous readers are the street sweepers, of whom Madrid boasts quite an army. Yet in the last seven years, Señor Espinos proudly stated, only eight books out of 300,000 lent, have been lost.

But this is not all, for musical instruments as well as books may be borrowed there. Students without funds to purchase the instruments of their choice need no longer forgo their studies as long as instruments are available at the library.

The department of musical instruments, a unique service here and including curious and exotic instruments—such as a lyre guitar and a Japanese flute as well as the more usually employed—has just been opened. Mayor Pedro Rico inaugurated it by presenting the first of a group of instruments donated by musicians and musical societies. For the present the actual service is limited to string instruments.

Señor Ruiz gathered these instruments together by dint of enthusiastic and persistent begging. One of the first willing victims to his importunity was the famous guitar player Andres Segovia, whose name is familiar in concert halls the world over. He at once presented his own very fine guitar to the library.

The latest scheme of the hustling librarian is to establish for reference a collection of works on and by Cervantes, at the foot of the huge monument to the immortal Spanish writer in the Plaza de España.

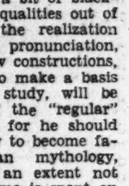
Leading Out Vs. Pouring In

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is Arthur, entering high school. Because it is customary for first-year students to "take Latin," he is registered for Latin. Difficulties arise. Shall he be permitted to go on stumbling along and in the end be labeled, "Failure"? An unexpected way out is presented to the teacher, when one day the boy brings to her a tiny bust resembling Cæsar, carved from a bit of blackboard chalk. It has qualities out of the ordinary, and the realization comes that a little pronunciation, vocabulary and a few constructions, just enough of all to make a basis for possible future study, will be enough of Latin of the "regular" course for this boy, for he should have the opportunity to become familiar with Roman mythology, heroes, and art to an extent not possible if all the time is spent on grammar and construction and translation. Latin teacher and art teacher confer. At an art exhibit Arthur's little statue of Vercingetorix draws forth expressions of wonder and admiration, especially when observers notice the softness of the folds of the cloak, the tiny fingers, the delicate roundness of the limbs, and the features of the great chieftain—all carved from a cake of soap.

To help such a child to discover his own talent and to understand its possibilities for himself, and show him what trails in the world of human knowledge and experience will lead him to the full realization of the benefits that should accrue to him through the use of his talent and to the world as a result of his contribution to it; to rouse the desire to "carry on" to the end, and to provide a spiritual foundation that will guide that desire in action—is not this what a teacher is for? As for the teacher, goodmining offers more thrills than goldmining. Moreover, his field is unlimited and not far to seek.

FREE
INTRODUCTORY LESSON IN
PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE
by Mary Redfield Plummer



To encourage investigation of *The "Double A" Home Course in Parliamentary Procedure*. Helps secured officers or newest members. By official parliamentarian Federated Council Business and Professional Women, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Chicago Women's Club, etc. Based on 35 years' experience with Robert's Rules of Order. Simple, interesting, practical. Ideal for church or club workers.
Write for Free Introductory Lesson and List of Answers to 10 Parliamentary Puzzlers. No obligation
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 15—222 West Adams St., Chicago

HOME STUDY COURSES

Do you AIM...*or just hope...to* WRITE?

A great deal depends on your reaction to that question. Naturally, desire to write does not necessarily mean ability to write. Yet it is surprising how rapidly a man or woman with keen interest in writing will overcome personal limitations and handicaps. The first efforts of many of our most successful authors are crude and amateurish. Here in the Newspaper Institute, many students who are now actually selling their work, are those who had the most serious drawbacks to overcome.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

Mr. Edward G. Foster, Talihina, Okla., is one of many students who made rapid progress under N. I. A. training. He writes:

"When I reached this town I was a real child of the depression. I had no job, and no chance of getting one.

"I saw your ad, borrowed the money to pay for the course, and finally finished it.

"I now find that I am in the middle of a country that has not even been scratched by a story writer and has passed unnoticed by the press for years, but it is teeming with news and the country is alive with stories. Before finishing your course I had become self-supporting as a correspondent for the state papers.

"I will say that I believe if anyone wants to be a writer and will apply themselves to your course, they will soon know whether their living is coming out of the writing market."

This and numerous other experiences with ambitious writers have convinced us that writers are neither "born" nor "made"—*they make themselves.* If you really want to write—and if you are willing to make a real intelligent effort to learn to write, there is no earthly reason why you should not get somewhere in the writing game.

Learn to Write by Writing

Newspaper Institute training is based on journalism — continuous writing—the sort of training that turns out more successful writers than any other experience. Newspaper-trained writers are numbered not by dozens but by hundreds.

One advantage of our New York Copy-Desk Method is that it starts you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week, you receive actual assignments just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. All your writing is individually corrected and criticized by veteran New York newspapermen—editors who have had years of experience "breaking in" new writers. They will point out those faults of style, structure or viewpoint that keep you from progressing. They will give you constructive suggestions for building up and developing your natural aptitudes.

In fact, so stimulating is this association that student members often begin to sell their work *before* they finish the course. We do not mean to insinuate that they sky-rocket into the "big money," or become prominent overnight. Most beginnings are with earnings of $25, $50, $100 or more, for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment. Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is Free. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

Newspaper Institute of America
1776 Broadway, New York

Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, January 14.

Miss / Mrs. / Mr. .....

Address.....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call on you.) 69A433

For the Stranger Looking for a Home in New York City

Delightful location, heights overlooking park. Near Columbia University. Convenient to downtown. Home dining room, extensive parlors. Organized social program. Weekly newspaper. Single rooms $7-$10, double $10-$14, housekeeping suites; furnished or unfurnished 1-4 rooms, $13-$25 a week. Country Club affiliated on Greenwood Lake, 1½ hours from city. Phone Cathedral 8-8160, or write

MORNINGSIDE RESIDENCE CLUB
100 Morningside Drive, New York City

SPECIAL SCHOOLS
United States

Indianapolis Home Training School

A special school for handicapped children Nursery Kindergarten and Primary.
2259 No. Alabama St. Talbot 1477
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
Switzerland

Chamblandes, LAUSANNE
"LE MANOIR"
Boarding School for Girls from 14 years of age. Sound education in wholesome, cheerful surroundings. Pupils prepared for examinations (Matriculation, College Board Entrance). Finishing courses, domestic Science, Sports and Games (private beach on Lake Leman).
Principal: Madame de Wakulski, nee Virzi, M.Sc.

BUSINESS
Australia

SIMPLIFIED
BUSINESS TRAINING
Pupils may qualify for positions in FOUR MONTHS with
NEWTON-RAPID-SHORTHAND
(The easily-acquired phonetic system)
Individual instruction, day or evening, in all Commercial subjects; also Languages, Commercial Art, Ticket Writing, etc.
BOOKLET FREE
Newton-Rapid Business College
284 Castlereagh St., Cor. Liverpool St., Sydney, Australia, near Foy's. Phone M. 3253

COEDUCATIONAL

Huntingtower
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls.
KINDERGARTEN to UNIVERSITY
For Full Particulars apply The Principal: Huntingtower Rd., Malvern, S. E. 5 U3618

HOUSEHOLD ARTS

MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL of COOKERY
Classes for beginners and advanced work in cookery and household technique. Four and Eight Weeks' training for home and business. One Year Course. Expert instructors. Daily practice. Send for Catalog M.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Principal
30 Huntington Ave. at Copley Sq., Boston

ART

VESPER GEORGE
School of Fine and Applied Art
MID-YEAR ENTRANCE
Professional courses for serious students
Visitors always welcome.
42-44 St. Botolph Street
Boston, Mass. Ken. 5395

STUDY ART
Painting, modeling, illustrating, and all commercial art courses.
Lowest Terms—Write for new catalog.
Second Term Starts Feb. 6
The Kansas City Art Institute
4415 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

LANGUAGES

Speak FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN or ITALIAN
AT ONCE!
—like a NATIVE. Mastery as easy as play by the famous short cut Berlitz CONVERSATIONAL Method. No boring study, no tedious book work and rules of grammar. Native teachers. Day and evening classes limited to 8 members. Low rates, easy terms.
FREE DEMONSTRATION LESSON
BERLITZ
SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

New York	30 West 34th Street
Brooklyn	434 Gold Street
Boston	140 Newbury Street
Chicago	Auditorium, Congress Street
Detroit	230 David Whitney Building
Philadelphia	226 South 15th Street
Washington	1115 Conn. Avenue

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

Hansel-Gretel School
MRS. IRMA S. FORD, Principal
Day and Boarding School for children 2 to 8 years old.
Nursery-Kindergarten Grades. Folk Dancing and Dramatic Art.
Also, Care by Hour, Day or Night, at Reasonable Rates.
903 South Central Ave. Booklet on application.
Douglas 5599
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

Happyland for Tiny Tots
Day School
Outdoor Kindergarten—Spanish
Shady playground.
Free transportation Open the year round
CATHERINE T. FULKERSON
1934 North Vermont Olympia 0314
LOS ANGELES, CALIF

BUSINESS

Learn Business
as handled by practical business men. Individual, small group instruction—to develop individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial Courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
8th and Flower Sts. Westwood Village
Los Angeles, Calif. Los Angeles, Calif.

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses and professional courses in Commercial Art, Costume Designing and Home Economics. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Get interesting 100-page catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
729 So. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Sea Pines
A happy educational center. Outdoor life. Open climate. Beautiful wooded estate. $100 per month for college preparatory students. Higher tuition for cultural courses. Separate children's unit. Special arrangements for congenial adults
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box M, BREWSTER, MASS.

Purposeful Education
Cultural studies are supplemented with training in a specific branch of the Arts, Business or Social Service. Faculty from leading Boston institutions. Two-Year Junior College Courses
EUPHEMIA E. McCLINTOCK, Director
129 Beacon Street, Boston
ERSKINE SCHOOL

Marjorie Webster JUNIOR COLLEGE
SCHOOLS, Inc. and Three Professional Schools. PHYSICAL EDUCATION—2, 3 and 4 yrs. SPEECH AND DRAMATIC ARTS—2, 3 and 4 years. SECRETARYSHIP—1 and 2 years. Register NOW for second semester opening January 30th. Send for catalog. Dormitories. Campus. Swimming Pool.
ROCK CREEK PARK ESTATES
Box M, Washington, D. C.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

HARVARD SCHOOL
for BOYS
Military
YOUR BOY needs the training that this fine old school can give him . . . Leadership—self-reliance — discipline—study habits—all are part of the training your boy will receive here. Grammar, High, Junior College Year 'round sports. 33rd year . . . Second semester starts Feb. 1.
Catalog on Request
1601 S. Western Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.

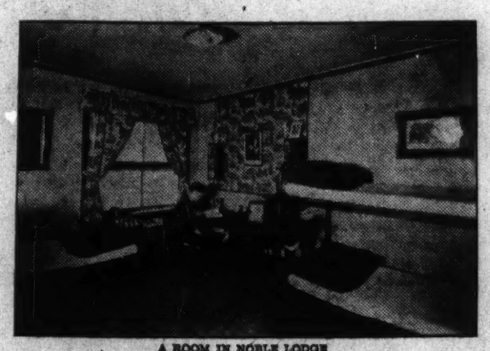
COEDUCATIONAL

THE FONDEROC SCHOOL
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor
Grades, kindergarten, nursery. Bus service, Evanston, to Winnetka and near-by Chicago districts. Glenna L. Griffith, Prin.
DAY SCHOOL ONLY
2226 Central St. Tels. Univ. 3441 or 3045
EVANSTON
ILLINOIS

COEDUCATIONAL

A Coeducational Preparatory School

150 Acres
Established 1914
Upper and Lower School
Nine Modern Buildings
A School of Distinguished Excellence
WINNWOOD SCHOOL
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.
Tel. Ronkonkoma 116
Illustrated Catalogue on Request



A ROOM IN NOBLE LODGE

IN NOBLE LODGE, home of Upper School boys, suites accommodating from three to five boys consist of two rooms with connecting bath. A game room, reading-room, barber shop, and a student-operated "food shop" are located on the ground floor.

Would you like further information about student life in the Upper School? The Registrar will be glad to send to you, upon request, a copy of the Upper School catalogue.

The PRINCIPIA
Upper School / Lower School — Coeducational — College of Liberal Arts
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

By Courtesy Worcester Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The three views in this group show portions of the loans of furniture and portraits relating to the Worcester County families, exhibited at the opening of Worcester's new Art Museum. At the left walnut is the dominant material; at the right, mahogany; below, the chairs are from a period earlier than either. Detailed comment appears in the adjoining columns

Of Worcester County, Chiefly

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

EVIDENTLY it is not in its program for the new Worcester Art Museum, which has just been opened to the public, to supply architectural backgrounds for its exhibits, although the space of one gallery is taken by an important example of medieval architecture.

The practice of incorporating authentic or copied representative rooms from homes of different centuries and countries, has apparently been established as one of the procedures of the modern art museum. Without doubt it has proved to be the most effective manner of exhibiting the artistic efforts of whatever time, whether they be paintings, sculpture, furniture or fabrics, thus associating these works somewhat as they were originally intended to be. For 50 years or more the method has been followed in galleries of Europe with such satisfaction that its success is unquestioned. In America it has been widely adopted more recently for material of the past two centuries.

Boston's Period Rooms Accessible

There is good reason for the Worcester Museum to choose other policies and to utilize its 20 delightfully grouped galleries by placing its possessions and loans against the walls of the structure. The city of Worcester is but an hour by rail from Boston, where the Museum of Art has its extensive decorative arts department of over 50 rooms and galleries. Fenway Court, the Italian palace which Isabella Stewart Gardner bequeathed for the benefit of the public, carries this manner of display into the field of Mediterranean art with a rich completeness that it would be difficult indeed to equal in either the building, its contents, or the taste of its arrangements.

The two floors that surround a central court in the new Worcester structure hold a sequence which starts with the classical arts of Greece and Rome and advances through the early Oriental, by stages to the Gothic and so on until the contemporary is reached on the second floor level. In the course of this movement come the four American groups of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These hold loans almost wholly from local sources and contain the furniture, silverware, pewter and china that are the particular concern of our columns here.

Chiefly to be noted is the largest, to which is assigned the early art of Worcester County. Here the walls are hung with ancestral portraits from many county families, most important being those of the Salisburys, led by that of the first Stephen, by Gilbert Stuart. He was the merchant founder of the fortune which in time supplied the funds for this museum, through the generosity of a grandson, Stephen Salisbury III. Several of the portraits have a double local interest, as they were done by Ralph Earle who was born in the adjoining town of Leicester in 1751.

About the Donor and His Forbears

The first Stephen Salisbury went from Boston to Worcester in 1767 to establish a branch of the hardware and general importing business that he with a brother, Samuel, had inherited from their father. The venture became highly profitable, and soon the young man bought a farm that adjoined his store site and built a mansion of much dignity that still stands. The next Stephen continued the traditions of wealth and social standing, holding much if not all the original land, although the city extended partially about it.

The third of the name became a generous and extremely modest benefactor to the community, his special regard being the fine arts. Thirty-seven years ago he gave the money and land—a part of his grandfather's farm of 1771—for the old museum which now is an adjunct of the larger new one. His liberal bequest has now resulted in the present structure. Thus Stephen Salisbury III is much to the fore in the thought of whoever has followed the progress of the museum's activities from its inception. His ancestors and early relatives will be noticed often as subjects of the portraits in the galleries which we are now observing.

The loans of furniture are from homes of the city and vicinity and are largely family heirlooms. Several are from the collection of Miss Frances Clary Morse, author of the first, and still, popular book on American furniture. In the group at the left above appear pieces of early eighteenth century America, known as Queen Anne in type. They are suitably placed with portraits of the same decades, for all three on the left wall were done by Joseph Badger, 1708-1765. The full length is Captain Larrabee and those beside it are Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Waldo, a name respected in the city since its settlement.

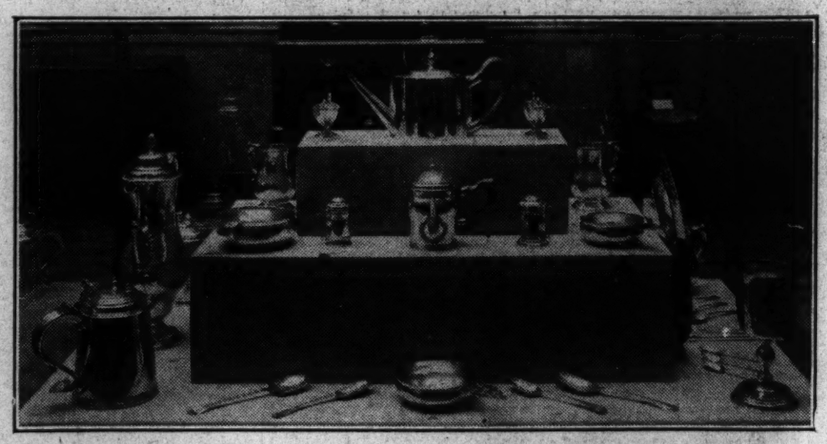
Strong in Salisbury Portraits

Against the rear wall in the same group another artist, Christian Gullager, is represented by likenesses of Mrs. Daniel Waldo and of Mrs. Nicholas Salisbury, left. In oils and miniatures the museum owns portraits of six generations of the latter family and its connections. The walnut chairs here fairly stand for the sturdy grace and simplicity of the shapes that Dutch William of Orange brought to England after he gained the throne with Mary, his wife. By the time their tastes had become the prevailing fashion, their reign of a dozen years was over, and to the next ruler, Queen Anne, has become attached, by inference, the credit for a vogue she had nothing to do with starting. In this group our eye returns repeatedly to the two tea tables with their traylike tops bordered by a low molding—excellent examples of rare forms. The nearer one is of walnut and the other cherry.

In the next and largest gallery of the four, where the era of mahogany is exemplified, the cabinetwork is again in the company of paintings of like years. The first and third from the left are of the Salisburys, by Gilbert Stuart. Between these is Mrs. Bours by Joseph Blackburn, below which stands a knee-hole desk made by the famous Goddard for Gov. Jabez Bowen of Rhode Island. It is lent by the great-great-granddaughter of that colonial executive. Another piece of note is the settee which is lent by the American Antiquarian Society and is one of several items which they have from the home of the Revolutionary leader, John Hancock. This is doubtless of English make, as were nearly all the furnishings of Hancock's fine home on Beacon Hill in Boston. Its front legs have lion paw feet and the knees are carved with masks, placing it as of George I type and just preceding Chippendale's models. The other portraits are a full length by Ralph Earle and the last toward the right by Peale.

In the manner of the late seventeenth century, if not actually dating quite so early, are the chairs and highboy shown in the lower picture. The scrollwork and carving on the chairs are reminders that this Flemish practice was brought to England by Charles II after his European residence, enforced while Cromwell headed the Government. The walnut highboy, with its stretchers and trumpet-shaped legs, belongs also to 1680-1700, and is the sort that may have been in the home of the Rev. Cotton Mather, whose portrait by Peter Pelham hangs close by, lent by the American Antiquarian Society. It was a generation or two further back that the bedspread at the right was decorated in crewel work by the mother and grandmother of the fiery patriot, Samuel Adams. It is done in wool on linen and seems to be perfectly preserved.

Enough of these galleries is shown to suggest the simple and natural manner in which the settings are arranged and how pleasantly the local associations are blended in canvases and cabinetwork that are contemporary in each group. There are comparatively few articles of lesser bulk, though a case holds pewter by New England makers, and there is a selection of early glass from the extensive collection of Mrs. Charles F. Hutchins. A case of silver includes pieces by several best-known Massachusetts makers, nearly all of it coming from the Salisbury family.



Early American silver shown at the new Worcester Art Museum contains but one loan. This is the oldest piece in the lot, the pepper caster at the right on the second level, above. It was made by John Coney (1655-1722), under whom Paul Revere Sr. was apprentice. Other articles are either heirlooms of the Salisbury family or gifts of Stephen Salisbury 3d. Of special note are the teapot at the top by Caleb Swan; two cans in the background of the second level, by Jesse Churchill of Boston; a coffee pot at the left, on the lower level, by Paul Revere; a porringer and spoon, at the center, by the same maker, all inscribed with the Salisbury initials. The tankard at the left, below, is by Samuel Vernon of Newport, while the salver standing at the extreme right is by S. Minott, Boston (1732-1803), and bears the Hancock arms, with the inscription, "Gift of Hon'ble Thomas Hancock to the Church in Brattle St., Boston, 1746"

Rugs of the Near East Exhibited

Boston

A SELECTION of khilim rugs from the Ross Collection at the Museum of Fine Arts is now being exhibited in the ground floor corridor. These hard, smooth weavings are ordinarily used in the east as floor coverings, but in the West they are more commonly employed as hangings and for couch and table covers. Those on exhibition are from Persia and Asia Minor and date from the nineteenth century.

Although the khilim rug appears to have been derived in direct line from the ancient Babylonian and Egyptian textile weavings, few of any great age are known. They are tapestry woven, with the design practically outlined by innumerable small slits marking the boundaries of the colors. The designs are often small in scale and usually interlock, the color of one field projecting into that of another. The contours of the patterns are notched—a device which retains the definition of pattern yet gives a scintillating color effect.

Color play is a prime aim of the weavers of khilims and through the novel manner of relating tones in these notched or serrated outlines, the soft glow of the pile rug has been achieved in the smooth surface, identical on both sides.

There are many varieties shown in this exhibition, at least six showing the Herati design in varied combinations of colors. The practice among some Kurdish and Karamanian weavers to make half widths which are later sewed together, is illustrated by several examples.

Suiting Smaller Apartments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"GOING! Going! Gone!" Thus one is tempted to speak of the regulation-sized dining room. The heavy table with awkward legs, the massive sideboard, the glass inclosed china closet, the serving table, are all singing their swan songs.

Peeping over the horizon somewhat timidly are smaller dining tables, chairs with dimensions scaled down and new types of accompanying furniture to go into the smaller-sized dining room. Serving commodes, serving tables and cabinets, somewhat diminutive but compact and practical, are answering the call of the modern dining room, shrunken in size.

An evolutionary change has been taking place ever since the small, painted dining set and breakfast room outfit came into being. Whether those gayly decorated smaller pieces gave the idea of the possibility of having meals in restricted quarters, or were the result of such desire as was expressed by the small boy when he said, "The most fun we have is eating in the kichten," it is hard to say. Just an informal self-made sandwich on Sunday night while standing near the kitchen ice box somehow gives an extra flavor to the chicken or cheese, left-over cake and candy. At any rate, little resistance is offered to the pleasant informality which the smaller dining room usually connotes.

* * *

As soon as the idea was established that a room in which the family spent a maximum of two hours a day should take up less floor space in a home or apartment, at that moment, no doubt, more area was contributed to the living room and less given to the dining room.

Moving into an apartment with less space often meant discarding the large scale furniture and starting out to buy better fitting pieces. This proved a real problem for those wanting enduring things, because there was so little on the market except inexpensive, painted, small sets and high-grade ones that were too large. With Oriental rugs and all that go with them in the living room and with daintily furnished bedrooms, it would have been ridiculous to use the low-priced small sets then available.

To fill this gap and give high quality, reduced scale pieces for dining room use, the manufacturers are at last bringing out some very desirable designs in cherry, mahogany and a few other woods.

Shopping for this furniture is quite an adventure. Time was when the customer merely chose between suites. The assembling was already done for him, and he could either "take it or leave it." Now, however, more flexibility and individuality are possible. In the better shops one is not compelled to buy complete matched sets, but can assemble whatever group best fits the particular needs.

The starting point for selecting the various pieces usually is the table; then, with the measurements of the room at hand the other pieces are chosen with thought partly on their style and partly on the amount of floor space they require.

Tables as narrow as 28 inches are available. This means, of course, a particular method of serving. Instead of carving the old-time roast or fowl at the table and placing large vegetable dishes at the opposite end, the narrow table admits only the plate and possibly the bread and butter service with a side dish or two.

With a table between 28 and 36 inches in width, the rows of plates on the two sides are brought very much closer, and the space down the middle becomes very narrow. Refectory tables of this type, with ends that pull out to increase the length, have much improved mechanism to insure their operating with more ease and less scratching.

* * *

Other types of tables are possible. A Georgian type with two pedestals was seen recently, on which thought had been taken to placing the three spreading legs of each section so they would not interfere with the persons seated. In fact, most of the manufacturers are paying more attention to the need for comfortable seating at these smaller sized tables by eliminating as many legs, pedestals and feet as possible.

A serving commode is shown measuring only 36 inches in length and having plenty of drawer space. This type of thing is replacing the simple serving table having only the one drawer, because it conserves space and gives so much room for linens and silver while leaving a free top for serving. Drawn up to each end of this commode was a cabinet 16 inches square. The pair could be placed immediately touching the large piece or if the group was to be lengthened they might be set a few inches away and still keep the sense of unity.

This group as a substitute for the old-fashioned buffet is not only lighter in appearance but more flexible and usable in other parts of the house should it be desired at any time to disperse them. The serving section would fit equally well in a hall and the two cabinets could be used close together in the dining room or on each side of a dressing table in a bedroom.

If one is not interested in an eighteenth century mahogany style dining room, there are others including French provincial, American Colonial and contemporary. In all these the manufacturers have scaled down the size and kept fine workmanship and excellent finish. Draw-top tables in cherry to go with nicely surfaced Welsh cupboards and a quaint corner cupboard in cherry with dainty chintz covering for the small-sized chair seats, offer a different solution for another type of dining room.

How Stools May Aid

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOUR rooms seem to lack a final touch of comfort and friendliness, look them over with a critical eye and see whether odd stools are not needed to complete individual groups and add to the general air of comfort. Strange as it seems in view of the importance of these small and useful pieces through the centuries, there are some homes of the present day which do not possess so much as one.

Early joint stools, so called because they were made by a joiner and their parts mortised and pegged together, were usually of oak. In the home of today the joint stool may have as great a usefulness as ever it did three hundred years ago. Many of the old designs have been repreduced with a skill which makes the modern version as desirable as its venerable original and they suggest themselves for a variety of places and purposes. Those with boxes, hutches or drawers may hold sewing needs or the like, while the taller ones are admirably adapted to act as side tables, holding a lamp, books or magazines.

When the master of the medieval house sat in his great chair, his feet rested on a footstool. Before a comfortable chair by a fire today, it seems a shield against the rush of modern life, an invitation to a restful evening with a book; hardly does any other small object lend a room such an air of pleasant comfort. The new interest in moderately priced reproductions of old furniture has made a wide choice of these pieces available, among which it is not difficult to find the right one for a carefully planned decorative scheme. For the room in Louix XVI style there is a stool with short, fluted legs, twisted ribbon molding and a velvet covering. The colonial scheme may be suited by one with a maple frame and rush top; the Jacobean, by a slightly higher type with spiral or other turned stretchers, tapestry covering and fringe.

The taller upholstered type, rather like a grown-up footstool, which was one of the seats most used in the seventeenth century, also adapts itself readily to modern uses. This is an especially graceful and decorative addition to many rooms today. Among other uses, it will fill a window recess, take up little space in the small entrance hall, or serve as a dressing table bench, the X-shaped type being particularly graceful in the latter rôle. The "ottoman," with an upholstered seat of chair height, was popular in the last century.

The attractive and livable room of the late eighteenth century, now being revived with great success in many homes, calls especially for the stool of classic lines with upholstered seat and rolled-over arms, such as stood in front of windows in Adam and Heppelwhite interiors. These light, graceful pieces may be used in either living or bedroom, combining equally well with French or English furniture of the period.

Some of the charm of the early American room will be lost unless it contains two or three of the quaint stools characteristic of this period when chairs were a luxury and many and varied types of the simpler seat were used to add comfort to the ordinary home. The plain, sturdy, three or four-legged "milking stool," now to be found in handmade reproductions at low cost, may be adapted in suitable surroundings to nearly as many purposes as the joint stool. Benches, foot rests, three-legged fireside seats and other kinds, some of solid pine or maple, others with hand-woven rush seats, are surprisingly comfortable and inexpensive in their modern versions, while the low "cricket" is as cheery a dweller on a hearth as the insect from which it borrowed its name.

Reproductions of Notable Merit

New York

SOME large concerns are liquidating wholly or in part through auctions held in different sales galleries of the city, but Erskine-Danforth Corporation is accomplishing a similar result by a private sale at their Madison Avenue headquarters. This concern has long been well-known for their high-grade reproductions of eighteenth century styles, as well as for studied modifications adapted to present-day needs. Their most conspicuous activity in the field first mentioned has been the reproducing of the famous Gillingham armchair which brought $8500 at the Reifsnyder sale. Their duplicate for this is now selling for less than a fortieth of that amount. Other reproductions include the types of Duncan Phyfe, Chippendale and Goddard of Rhode Island.

Typically Australian Pottery
Woodwork, Prints and Photos posted to any address in the world.
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
Send for specially illustrated booklet.
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Tel. COMmonwealth 1512
Albert D. Howlett Company
Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing
110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

It is easy to display
Wall Decorations
by using
Moore Push-Pins or Moore Push-less Hangers to hang up things.
10c packets everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture
Works of Art
LONDON
26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK
6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

THE HOME FORUM

A Mountain in a Dream

ONLY the other day a friend said unconcernedly: "Oh, yes, we were in Switzerland last summer. You were right when you told me that no one has properly seen the Alps until he has seen Châmonix. Unless the same might be claimed for Zermatt."

Having made her little observation, she naturally moved on to something else. But I did not. At least, not mentally. For her allusion to Châmonix and to Zermatt lifted me up and away, breathlessly, as though I were tied to the tail of the swiftest comet. I was no longer in a drawing room, where were such usual things as flowers and music and pleasant people. Oh, no! I was standing in the valley which sheltered the huddled wooden houses of Zermatt. Unthinking, I put up my hand to pull closer the collar of an imaginary topcoat. I actually shivered.

* * *

Yes, it had been chilly on that remembered day of more than twenty years ago, and the rain had literally descended in torrents. Turning umbrellas into useless appurtances, it pelted and it pattered. Deep gutters swirled and overflowed. Muffled figures darted from shadowed doorways of houses to lighted entrances of shops or hotels. Fires blazed in otherwise cheerless dwellings. And we who had just arrived were aware only of a dreary town at the end of a dreary world—all darkness and rain, cold and fog. Had anyone mentioned the presence of mountains?

Next morning there was little improvement, though the violence of the storm had subsided. The valley was muffled in wet fog. We could move about cautiously from this tangible and solid object to that, but there simply was no perspective, no distance, no beyond. It required genuine courage to embark upon the ascent of an invisible mountain. However, it was set down in our itinerary (a device which in those days we followed with a fine show of duty) that we should take a journey by the electric rack-and-pinion railway up the mountain called Gorner-Grat. Each of us hoped in secret that the railway officials would prove more faint-hearted than the passengers, so that there would be no trains. But the queer, hump-backed little carriages were already assembled, as we and our luggage were stowed punctiliously inside and the fussy engine smoked and snorted.

We were resigned, but unenthusiastic. No good looking out of windows, for there was nothing but fog. Inside was fog, too, and a penetrating dampness. We drew alongside station platforms where a few fog-wrapped figures got in or out; but it was all quite meaningless. And so was our station, though we tumbled out hastily, no alternative being available. At a little distance was a comfortable hotel, where we were received with a measure of cheer. At least it was dry. There were fires. We might read, and we had found scant opportunity for reading during the excited days of a first grand tour of Europe.

As happens often in a workaday world—when we stopped seeking too eagerly for some desired thing, that thing approached stealthily and unannounced. We looked up from our books, conscious of sunlight. A pale and evanescent sunlight, but a definite improvement even though some fog persisted. Up stairs we went, two at a time. We pulled on our heavy laced boots with nails in the soles, we encased ourselves in layers of wool, and clattered over neatly scrubbed bare floors and stairs with alpenstocks firmly grasped.

The more experienced went first, moving slowly, one step at a time, through the deep snow; the other picked her way from one footprint to the next. It seemed no different from winter walks at home in New England. But we were uncertain about that. We could see such a short distance ahead, or to right and left. For all we could know, we might be trudging along the edge of an Alpine precipice. In one astonishing moment, close by our side, we discovered what, from the rough icy formation on the surface of the snow, we recognized as a glacier. A really important moment—that in which one confronts his first glacier. A long time we stood and stared—standing deep in the snow, steadied by our alpenstocks propped behind us on their sharp iron tips. The sun came brighter. There was a small patch of blue above. What exactly was a glacier? How much did it move? Where had it come from? Where would it stop?

All at once we turned, as by one impulse. The fog was lifting every instant. We were not so far from the edge of a precipice, and we drew back a little and closer for protection. Below us billows of fog were in motion. Sudden rifts came and unveiled the valley. More and more of it we saw—hills and pastures, roofs of châlets weighted with ropes and stones. Could those be goats clambering on a lower slope? Or cows? We thought we heard faint bells. Steadily the fog lifted.

And, as we gazed, with never a word to express our wonder, the fog was pierced by a sharp point of rock—high, so high that we felt it must be far up in the heavens. Our gaze fastened to that spot. Clearer and clearer it came, incredibly high and sharp. Clearer grew the skies about it, until it was etched against a frosty blue. And presently that point was attached to something. It was not suspended in the air. It was a mountain peak, because now it had lower slopes and those slopes at last reached down into a deep valley. It was a mountain different from any we had been taught to expect. More stupendous, a thousand times more sharp and lofty, more terrible and majestic. It was the Matterhorn.

* * *

I am not sure how long we stood transfixed, unable to grasp our good fortune in seeing this mountain which all the weather-wise had insisted we should not see that day. I do know that afterward we felt stiff and cold and wet with the mist, which still drifted about us like strands of cotton wool drawn transparently thin. I am persuaded that we never stirred until, as suddenly as the mists had parted, they met again. The Matterhorn was gone. It took all the credulity we could muster to believe it had been there at all—that it had been anything more than a mountain in a dream.

In a densely shifting fog we plodded back to the hotel—slowly, one step after another in the treacherous drifts. Even the glacier had disappeared. We no longer knew where those precipices opened before us. Two days we lingered, part way up the Gorner-Grat, but to no avail. The Matterhorn had graciously disclosed its secret self—proud, sublime—in that cherished, fleeting vision. We would have been ungrateful to expect more.

I am glad my friend reminded me in the drawing-room that evening. Yes, Lucerne, Interlaken, Geneva—other tourist resorts—are lovely. But theirs is toy scenery as compared with that of the deeper Alps. Châmonix, now, that is genuine. And so, one might contend, is Zermatt.

M. W.

The Astonishing Labors of the Farmer Ants

These Farmer Ants build tremendous nests surrounded by cleared spaces, and have cities as wide across as the floor of your living room. . . . The nest is crater-shaped on the outside, like so many ants' nests, and the Harvesters living on the prairies plaster these craters carefully with pavements of tiny stones which form a sort of tiled roof for the nest below. Some ants even pave their floors in the same way, so that if we were suddenly to find ourselves in such an Antland room we would feel as if it were merely the basement of one of our own houses. The stones with which they roof the nests are placed neatly edge to edge and form a perfect protection from the rain. And we not only find them doing this careful mason work but they build wide roads as well, leading to and from their nests. . . . The Harvesters discovered the value of "one way" traffic laws long before we did. On some of their roads the Farmers come, and on some of them they go, never mixing in a troublesome traffic tangle.

And speaking of ant roads, a naturalist reports from India that there is a Harvesting Ant there which makes roads, up and down which columns of ants are forever passing, and that when these roads lead over sheets of bare rock, instead of being lost, as one would think they might be, the road is still visible, marked neatly out in white! It is suggested that this is the result of the acid the ants are continually dropping in minute quantities on the stone, which bleaches it out to white, and this is probably true—unexciting things always are—but I would much rather think the ants whitewashed it on purpose. I'd like to believe they sent out little gangs of ants at night with buckets and brushes.

These Farmer Ants have divided themselves into different classes for doing different kinds of work in the hills, just as men have divided themselves up into masons, woodcutters, farmers, carpenters, etc., and here is another curious thing. The Harvester Ants have very large, strong soldiers who are so gentle and unsoldierly in their conduct that naturalists have decided they are probably not meant for soldiers at all, but for grain crushers! . . .

Farmer Ants work in a very systematic way. Certain numbers of them stream out into the fields as soon as the ant-grass is ripe and ready for reaping, and gather what has fallen on the ground as well as climbing the grass stalks and clipping off the tops that have not yet fallen, cutting them below. These workers act as porters. All they do is to bring the load back to the reapers cut, back to the nest. At the door of the hill other ants take the grain from the porters and carry it down to where some kind of ant examiners must inspect it, for anything that is not fit to keep is brought out again and flung on the trash pile.—From "The Astonishing Ant," by JULIE COSSON KENLY." (New York: Appleton.)

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Sea's Neighbors": From a Lithograph by Stow Wengenroth

Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE desire to make progress in one form or another is universal. It is a natural desire and, actuated by right motives, is laudatory. Signs of progress abound in the world today. Time and space are being increasingly eliminated in the conduct of national and individual affairs, and thus is being acknowledged the activity of enlightened and advancing thought.

To accomplish the desired measure of progress, however, seems difficult to some; while to others, when attained, it does not bring its full complement of anticipated happiness. Why should that be? Is it not because the source and ultimate of being is sought in the material, rather than in the spiritual?

Material advancement and worldly possessions may not be wrong in themselves; but to allow one's pursuit of them to occupy a dominant place in aim and desire is to give ascendency to the transient, perishable, and fleeting things of earth to the exclusion of other and more important considerations. In such circumstances no true balance can be maintained. Life is correspondingly robbed of its legitimate perspective and reduced to a material basis, where too often passion and impulse hold sway, beclouding the thought with fear, jealousy, discontent, and unrest. The mental door is thus left open for disappointment and failure. "With all thy getting get understanding" was said in olden days, and is no less pertinent in these days. How potent in this connection is another saying in Proverbs, "There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing: there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches"!

Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 233), "Progress is the law of God." It is an essential in individual experience, and sooner or later it demands fulfillment. Progress is spiritual, and true human progress is closely related to spiritual causation. Being a gradual advance, it may be defined as mental and moral development, which can be attained only as thought is centered on the divine. Paul in his epistle to the Romans wrote, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." Paul knew of what he wrote. Had he not, since his memorable journey to Damascus, constantly progressed on the upward and spiritual path, becoming a true follower of the great Exemplar? His work and experiences remain a great incentive to progress, and a power for good in the unfolding history of Christianity.

Times may change and with them the habits of the people, but the divine Principle of all that is real remains the same. Progress comes through experience; it is the outcome of forsaking the material, transient illusions of mortal thinking and laying hold of the actual, spiritual, eternal ideas of divine Mind. It is what the apostle terms putting off "the old man" and putting on "the new man," who is renewed day by day through the understanding of the truth.

When nations or individuals are passing through seemingly difficult periods, may not these experiences serve to compel a seeking for good, a searching after more stable foundations? Thus they can become seasons of purification, uplifting thought and turning it into the heavenly course which leads to greater unfoldment. Through this process old beliefs and erroneous viewpoints are cast off and thought takes on brighter hues, purer and clearer vision, and more elevated standards. As Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 66), "Each successive stage of experience unfolds new views of divine goodness and love."

Rightly understood, progress is an onward march—an advance towards a clearer realization of the perfect state of being—a growing unfoldment of God's thoughts to man. The attainments of the yesterdays were the stepping-stones to the todays, to a fuller realization of the ever-presence of God. In certain conditions true progress may be shown in the calm expectation which awaits events without apprehension or impatience; or in being undisturbed by prosperity or adversity; or, again, in activity involving unremitting application until some definite task is accomplished.

The race to be run—the progress to be made—is wholly mental. The all-important point, then, is whether thought is spiritual and progressive or material and evanescent. It is the individual task to "stand porter at the door of thought" (Science and Health, p. 392) and admit only the proper mental guests. Only as the ideas of divine Mind are welcomed and utilized in daily living can real progress be made. Then goodness, purity, honesty, and justice are the foundational stepping-stones to freedom, harmony, and prosperity.

In no other way can the race be won and victory assured than through realization of the abundance and affluence of good. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, thus writes in Science and Health (p. 324): "Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony. The purification of sense and self is a proof of progress. 'Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1231-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 216 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit ..3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago .....1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis 1738 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Frd. Life Bldg.
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle 524 Skinner Bldg.
London ... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin Unter den Linden 59A
Florence Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Lords of the Wilderness

So the red Indian, by Ontario's side,
Nursed hardy on the brindled panther's hide,
Who, like the bear, delights his woods to roam,
And on the maple finds at eve a home,
As fades his swarthy race, with anguish sees
The white man's cottage rise beneath his trees,
While o'er his vast and undivided lawn
The hedge-row and the bounding trench are drawn,
From their dark beds his aged forests torn,
While round him close long fields of reed-like corn:—
He leaves the shelter of his native wood,
He leaves the murmur of Ohio's flood,
And forward rushing, in indignant grief,
Where never foot has trod the falling leaf,
He bends his course, where twilight reigns, sublime,
O'er forests, silent since the birth of time;
Where roll on spiral folds, immense and dun,
The ancient snakes, the favourites of the sun,
Or in the lonely vales, serene, repose;
While the clear carbuncle its lustre throws,
From each broad brow, star of a baleful sky . . .
They scorn to yield their ancient sway to man.

—From "Scenes of Infancy," by JOHN LEYDEN. (1803.)

The Young Mustapha

The parents of young Mustapha lived in the Turkish quarter of Salonica, in one of those small houses that are common in the country. They are built of wood that has taken on the silvery grey patina of age; the windows are hidden behind a narrow trellis-work, and the door is always kept fast closed. A square spy-hole at the side of the door is opened at a tap on the brass knocker outside, to discover the visitor's business, and give the women of the house time to withdraw, if he happens to be a man. The narrow streets and lanes are in a state of disorder and confusion that is more picturesque than practical, and there is neither the noise of traffic nor any bustle or shouting. Here and there, perhaps, one may see groups of children playing in the quiet, subdued manner peculiar to the young people of that country. Men in fez or turban walk slowly and stiffly past; any haste would be beneath their dignity. Women, mostly in couples, thickly veiled, wearing the nun-like *yashmak* that makes them all alike, glide towards the houses with light, almost noiseless step. Over the whole scene there broods a peaceful stillness, listless almost, and a little sleepy. This is occasionally emphasized rather than broken by the long-drawn-out singing cry of the itinerant vendors, offering all sorts of vegetables, fruits and flowers for sale. They know, too, how to clothe their matter-of-fact business with poetry, such as, for instance, the seller of peaches, who announces himself to the housewives with this pretty distich:

"O night, O night, who with thy lovely hands,
Dost offer us the fragrant, dewy peach!"

In this world, secluded, self-sufficing, and fettered by tradition, the child grew up, and, to begin with, nothing seemed likely to endanger its guarded security. Very little of the age's unrest penetrated the peace of the home. Central there was the mother, genial and kindly, radiating good cheer and holding gentle sway. The Turkish lady of that period was, by tradition and custom, confined to the family circle. Distractions and diversions outside the home were denied her, the society of men debarred. . . .

And then there was the father, regarded with veneration, whose hand, as custom ordained, was kissed in greeting, when he entered the house at evening. One was not allowed to sit or speak in his presence, without being invited. The forms were strict, but there was a mild atmosphere of equalising adjustments. If you owed respect to your parents, you were also treated with respect yourself; if correct behaviour was required, you were, in return, dealt with as a serious human being, and addressed, not in a childish fashion, but in a manner befitting a grown-up man. In fact, you were a young Bey, dignified and sedate, even although you were only nine years old. — DAGOBERT VON MIKUSCH, in "Mustapha Kemal. Between Europe and Asia." Translated by JOHN LINTON. (New York: Doubleday Doran.)

Evening Scents

No evening scents, I think, have the fascination of the delicate fragrance of the evening primroses, especially that of the commonest variety. Those pale moons irradiate the twilight with their sweet elusive perfumes. Like the flowers themselves their scent as night draws in becomes full of mystery and holds our imagination captive. And the scent of limes, what an exquisite scent this is—as exquisite as the music of the trees. To me the loveliest music in the world is the music of the evening breeze in the lime trees on a July evening. Each one of us, I suppose, dreams their own dreams and reads their own thoughts in the wondrously varied music of trees. Just as with the music of bells. "He that hears bells will make them sound what he list; as the soul thinketh, so the bell clinketh." The sound of the wind amongst beeches is a glorious sound, deep, rich and full. It is magnificent, but it is a song of this earth. The music of limes is a far-away melody reaching to the stars, a music which sweeps our thoughts to those stupendous flowers set by Almighty God in the gardens of space.—ELEANOUR SINCLAIR ROHDE, in "The Scented Garden." (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint. London: John Lane.)

Pokrok

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

TOUHA dělati pokrok jedním neb druhým způsobem je universální. Je to přirozená touha a když na ni živě působí pravé pohnutky, je chvalitebná. Dnes jsou ve světě četná znamení pokroku. Čas a prostor stále více ztrácí na své důležitosti při vedení národních a individuálních záležitostí a takto je uznávána činnost osvícené a postupující myšlenky.

Ale dosící žádanou míru pokroku zdá se některým lidem nesnadné, kdežto druhým, když je dosažená, nepřináší plnost očekávaného štěstí. Proč tomu tak má býti? Není to proto, že původ a základy bytí jsou hledány v hmotném spíše než v duchovním?

Hmotný pokrok a světské jmění samy o sobě nemusejí býti nesprávné; ale dovoliti honu za nimi zaujmouti první místo v cíli a žádosti je dávati vedoucí moc přechodným, pomíjejícím a prchajícím věcem země k vyloučení druhých a důležitějších povážení. Za takových okolností pravá rovnováha nemůže býti zachovaná. Stejnoměrně život je oloupen o pravou perspektivu a snížen k hmotnému základu, kde příliš často vášeň a popud mají nadvládu a zachmuřují myšlenku bázní, žárlivostí, nespokojeností a neklidem. Takto se nechávají duševní dveře otevřeny zklamání a nezdaru. "Za všecko jmění své zjednej rozumnost" bylo řečeno v staré době a dnes to není méně přímě. Jak vlivné je s tím souvislé druhé rčení v Přísloví, "Někdo bohatým se dělaje, nemá nic; zase někdo dělaje se chudým, má však statku mnoho"!

Mrs. Eddy praví v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu, str. 233), "Pokrok je zákon Boha." Je důležitou věcí v individuální zkušenosti a dříve neb později si žádá splnění. Pokrok je duchovní a pravý lidský pokrok je uzce spojen s duchovní příčinou působnosti. Jsa nenáhlým postupem, může býti definován jako duševní a morální vývoj, který může býti dosažen jedině když myšlenka je soustředěna na božské. Pavel ve své epištole k Římanům psal, "Proměňtež se obnovením mysli své, ať vědělo čem psal. Což od své památné cesty do Damašku nepokračoval stále na dráze nahoru vedoucí, na duchovní dráze, stávaje se pravým stoupencem velikého ideálního Vzoru? Jeho práce a zkušenosti zůstávají velikým podnětem k pokroku a moci pro dobro v rozvíjejících se dějinách křesťanství.

Časy se mohou změniti a s nimi zvyky lidí, ale božský Princip všeho, co je skutečné, zůstává stejným. Pokrok přichází skrze zkušenost; je výsledkem zanechání hmotných, chvilkových ilusí smrtelného myšlení a uchopení se skutečných, duchovních, věčných idejí božské Mysli. Je to, co apoštol nazývá svléknutí s sebe "starého člověka" a obléknutí "toho nového", který je obnoven den so den skrze porozumění pravdě.

Když národy neb jedinci prodělávají zdánlivě těžké doby, nemohou tyto zkušenosti sloužiti k tomu, aby nutili k hledání dobra, k pátrání po stálejších základech? Takto se mohou státi dobami očišťování a mohou pozdvihnouti myšlenku a obrátiti ji na nebeskou dráhu, která vede k většímu rozvoji. Tímto postupem stará věření a mylná stanoviska jsou odložena a myšlenka beře na se světlejší barvy, nabývá čistší a jasnější schopnost viděti a vyšší vzory. Jak Mrs. Eddy píše v Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví, str. 66), "Každý následující stupeň zkušenosti odhaluje nové pohledy na božskou dobrotu a lásku."

Pokrok správně pochopen je pochod ku předu—postup k jasnějšímu skutečnému poznání dokonalého stavu bytí—rostoucí rozvoj myšlenek Boha k člověku. Cíle, které včerejšky dosáhly, byly upravenou cestou k dneškům, k plnějšímu skutečnému poznání vždypřítomnosti Boha. Za některých poměrů pravý pokrok může se projeviti klidnou nadějí, která očekává události bez obavy neb netrpělivosti; neb v tom, že zůstáváme nepohnuti blahobytem stejně jako neštěstím; neb také v činnosti žádající neustálou pili až nějaké určité dílo je vykonáno.

Závod, v němž se má běžeti—pokrok, který má býti učiněn—je zcela duševní. Nade vše důležitý bod tedy je, zdali myšlenka je duchovní a pokračující neb hmotná a chvilková. Je to individuální úkol "státi jako vratný u dveří myšlenky" (Science and Health, Věda a Zdraví, str. 392) a vpouštěti jen poctivé duševní hosty. Jen když ideje božské Mysli jsou přivítány a upotřebeny v denním žití může skutečný pokrok býti učiněn. Pak dobrota, čistota, poctivost a spravedlnost jsou základní stupně k svobodě, harmonii a blahobytu.

Závod se nemůže jinak vyhrati a vítězství zajistiti než skrze skutečné poznání hojnosti a nadbytku dobra. Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakládatelka Křesťanské Vědy, píše takto v Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví, str. 324): "Těšiti se, že opouštíme falešné mezníky a radovati se, že je vidíme mizeti—toto smýšlení pomáhá přinésti rychle konečnou harmonii. Očišťování smyslu a sebe je důkazem pokroku. 'Blahoslavení čistého srdce, nebo oni Boha vidět budou.'"

Bittersweet

You haven't told half of it
When you have said
That bittersweet berries
Are bright orange-red.

Words are not cunning
Enough to tell
Of a little red sphere
And a bursting shell

And a handful of glory
Hung high that all
May see all of autumn
In a little red ball.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

"Betty, Bring the Candles"

Hail, candle-light! without disparagement to sun or moon, the kindliest luminary of the three—if we may not rather style thee their radiant deputy—mild viceroy of the moon!—We love to read, talk, sit silent, eat, drink, sleep, by candle-light. They are everybody's sun and moon. This is our peculiar and household planet. Wanting it, what savage unsocial nights must our ancestors have spent, wintering in caves and unillumined fastnesses! They must have lain about and grumbled at one another in the dark. What repartees could have passed, when you must have felt about for a smile, and handled a neighbour's cheek to be sure that he understood it? This accounts for the seriousness of the elder poetry. It has a somber cast (try Hesiod or Ossian) derived from the tradition of those unlantern'd nights. Jokes came in with candles. We wonder how they saw to pick up a pin, if they had any. . . .

There is absolutely no such thing as reading, but by a candle. We have tried the affectation of a book at noon-day in gardens, and in sultry arbours; but it was labour thrown away. Those gay motes in the beam come about you, hovering and teasing, like so many coquets, that will have you all to their self, and are jealous of your abstractions. By the midnight taper, the writer digests his meditations. By the same light we must approach to their perusal, if we would catch the flame, the odour. It is a mockery, all that is reported of the influential Phœbus. No true poem ever owed its birth to the sun's light. . . .

Milton's *Morning Hymn on Paradise*, we would hold a good wager, was penned at midnight; and Taylor's richer description of a sunrise smells decidedly of the taper. Even ourself in these our humbler lucubrations, tune our best measured cadences (Prose has her cadences) not unfrequently to the charm of the drowsier watchman, "blessing the doors"; or the wild sweep of winds at midnight. Even now a loftier speculation than we have yet attempted courts our endeavours. We would indite something about the Solar System. — *Betty, bring the candles.* — CHARLES LAMB, in "Popular Fallacies."

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Life." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth..$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, ooze khaki, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins... 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco. Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

PROFIT-TAKING IN STOCKS IS WELL ABSORBED

Quiet Market Closes With Steady Tone—Volume of Business Small

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The stock market readily absorbed week-end profit-taking in today's short session, and closed with a steady tone.

Leaders yielded from fractions to a point for a time, but the list stiffened in the late dealings.

The close found most changes narrow, but a few issues were up or down as much as a point.

The turnover was only about 350,000 shares.

Procter & Gamble reduced the quarterly dividend to 37½ cents, from 50 cents, and that issue lost about a point. The dividend action, however, had been in part anticipated by the sag in that issue earlier in the week.

Continental Can, which has recently appeared to reflect considerable professional bullish activity, lost about a point, as did Chrysler and Borden.

Eastman was a firm spot, up about a point. American Telephone and U. S. Steel were off substantial fractions for a time, but were off only ¼ in the final dealings. Rails were about steady at the close.

Business News Unimportant

Business news at the end of the week was in the main scarcely of a character to influence the list appreciably. The weekly car loadings figures were again distorted by the holiday. The total of 435,652 cars reported for the week ended Jan. 7, however, which included the New Year's holiday, showed a gain of 28,873 over the previous week, which included Christmas. A seasonal pickup in the first week of January is expected.

While textile activity, one of the industrial bright spots during the autumn, has slackened somewhat, the December cotton consumption report compared favorably with last year. Lint cotton consumed in United States mills amounted to 440,062 bales, compared with 415,401 in December of 1931. In November, last, however, the total was 503,722 bales.

In the commodity markets, wheat held up well during the hours of stock trading, despite a sag at Liverpool. Cotton moved narrowly, closing very steady, unchanged to 10 cents a bale higher.

Changes in foreign exchanges were likewise narrow. The French franc rallied a shade, while most currencies were virtually unchanged.

Profit-Taking In Bonds

More evidences of profit-taking came into the bond market today, and prices, especially in the secondary groups, mulled about in an irregular manner.

As in recent sessions, the highest grade investment maturities generally moved narrowly around their best 1932-33 levels. Talk of possible currency inflation apparently has not, at least thus far, been taken seriously by these low-yielding securities.

Railway liens did not show any undue cheerfulness over the freight car loading returns for the week ended Jan. 7, which showed a gain over the first week of the year. Losers of fractions to a point or more included some issues of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake Corporation and Southern.

Loans of Goodyear, Loew's, American Smelting and Dodge Bros. eased. The utilities were slightly mixed.

Some of the Germans rallied moderately, but the Brazilians, Belgians, French and Japanese were rather hesitant.

While Liberty Fourth 4¼s were quite active at a small gain, Treasury obligations were inclined to slip fractionally.

BROADER INQUIRY IN FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mas., Jan. 14—The broadness of inquiry in the local cloth market this week led mill men to anticipate a fair volume of business in a variety of constructions in the near future.

During the week sateens sold in a small way for near-by delivery, with increased sales in 36-inch constructions being reported.

The marquisette business has been light this week, but looms making these goods are reported fairly well sold for the next two months.

Prices have held fairly firm. Production here continues on a fair scale, with a number of plants running part of their machinery overtime.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We believe that good securities should be purchased in expectation of improving business rather than after this is an accomplished fact.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: There are no definite items in the news to justify a rapid advance in stock market prices, but the indications of better underlying conditions make the ground fertile for constructive possibilities.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: We look for higher prices over the next few days.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: The main trend of the market continues toward higher levels.

Livingston & Co., New York: We are inclined to expect a resumption of the slight upward tendency after a possible further period of irregularity.

ENGLAND'S GOLD HOLDINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—The latest weekly condition statement of the Bank of England showed total gold holdings of £120,543,672, or approximately $586,000,000. This is the lowest figure reported since June 30, 1920. It contrasts with Bank of France gold holdings of 82,760,000,000 francs, or roughly $3,244,000,000, and with the total of American monetary gold stock, as shown in the latest Federal Reserve report of $4,549,000,000.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE

YOUNGSTOWN, Jan. 14—Operations of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. at the beginning of the next week will be at 17 per cent of capacity, an increase of 3 per cent over this week and a new peak for the last six months.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 14	Last Jan. 13
4½	1⅜	..	Adams Express	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
30⅝	12	2	Adams Mills	200	14¼	14	14	14½
14	9	..	Addressograph	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
16⅛	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	9	9	9	9⅞
63½	30½	3	Air Reduction	400	62¼	62	62	62¼
16⅝	7⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2700	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
3⅞	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
8⅛	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅞
8	¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	2½	2½	2½	..
10	4½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	8	8	8	..
22⅞	12	2	Amerada	100	20	20	20	..
88⅛	42½	6†	Allied Chem	4700	87¾	86⅝	87¼	87⅝
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	400	13⅛	12	12⅛	12⅛
73⅞	29⅝	4	Am Can	6100	61	60¼	60⅞	61
120	93½	7	Am Can pf	400	128⅛	128	128⅛	..
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	400	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
38⅛	5	..	Am & For Pow $	400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	12
21⅞	4	..	Am Ice	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
12	2½	..	Am International	700	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
15¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	100	7	7	7	7⅛
49	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	100	23¼	23¼	23	..
33	14	1½	Am News	10	20	20	20	..
17¼	3	..	Am Ptwr & Lt	400	8⅛	8	8¼	8⅛
43⅝	10	2¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1200	20⅛	19¾	19⅝	20
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	1400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
18⅛	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1500	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅛
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	400	13	12⅝	13	13
8⅛	¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	7
36¾	20	2½¶	Am Stores	400	34¾	34	34	34
38⅛	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	22	22	22	..
137⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	5100	107	106¼	106⅝	106⅞
34⅝	11	1	Am Wat W & E	300	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	18
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	25¼	24⅝	25¼	24⅝
19⅝	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3200	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
75	46	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	64½	64½	64½	64½
4	⅛	..	A P W Paper	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
100¼	85	7	Archer Dan pf	10	99	99	99	..
2⅝	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	1200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
2	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	1100	1	1	1	1
18⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	10	10	10	10
94	17⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	4400	43¾	42½	43	43⅝
15⅛	5⅛	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	5½	5½	5½	..
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅛
79⅛	41½	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	63	63	63	63
151⅜	78¾	4†	Auburn Auto	3400	52¼	51⅛	51⅞	52⅝
8⅞	1⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	7⅛	7	7¼	7⅛
			—B—					
21⅞	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	12¼	12⅛	12⅝	13
35⅝	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	24	24	24	24
7	3⅝	..	Barnsdall A	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	4
43½	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	100	11	11	11	10⅜
18⅝	4⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1700	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅛
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	700	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
42⅛	24¼	2†	Borden	2300	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	25¼
14⅝	3⅞	..	Borg Warner	900	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
11¼	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	1900	29¼	28½	29	28⅞
78⅝	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	75⅞
89⅛	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	81	81	81	80¾
119½	100	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	109	109	109	..
4⅛	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
65	7	..	Bush Term deb	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	20	20	20	22
8⅞	1⅝	..	Butterick	300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
24⅝	1	..	Byers	100	14	14	14	13¾
			—C—					
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
16	6	1	Canada Dry	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	1400	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13⅝
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	6100	47⅝	46½	46¾	47⅝
15	4⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
20½	7⅝	1½	Central Aguirre	400	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20¾	4⅝	2	Chesapeake Corp	100	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	3100	27⅝	27	27⅜	27½
5⅞	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2	2	2	2
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	700	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
12¾	2¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	4500	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	15⅝
68	43¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	52	52	52	..
31½	10¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	15	15	15	..
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	1800	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pict vtc	100	10	10	10	..
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1200	35½	33⅞	35	34⅝
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22
101	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	104	104	104	..
82	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	85½	85½	85¼	..
13⅝	3½	.60	CommSolvents	3400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11⅞
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	2700	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
6½	27⅞	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	47⅛	46¼	46¼	48
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	800	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
68⅝	31½	4	Consol Gas	2600	63⅛	61⅛	62⅝	62
99⅛	72½	5	Consol Gaspf	200	98⅝	98¾	98¾	98¼
10⅞	4	½	Consol Laundries	400	5	4⅞	5	4¾
9	4	..	Consol Oil	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	½
47¾	24⅞	4	Cont Baking pf	200	40	40	40	40
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1500	41⅛	40¼	40⅝	41¼
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16¼
3⅝	⅝	..	Cont Motors	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9⅞	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	2100	6	5⅞	5¾	6
55⅝	24¾	3	Corn Products	1100	55¼	54⅞	55	55¼
140	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	138½	138½	138½	..
76½	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	26½	25¾	26½	26½
23⅞	7⅝	..	Crown Cork & S	300	18	18	18	18
37	21	4	CrownWill Pap	10	22½	22½	22½	22½
20	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	4	4	4	..
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
86	31¾	7	Curtis Pubpf	200	45¼	45¼	45¼	45
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss Wright A	300	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	300	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4⅛
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	200	55	55	55	57
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	2900	25¼	24½	25	25
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	100	18½	18½	18½	18¼
12⅞	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
18½	11¼	1.50†	Dominion Stores	200	15¼	14⅞	15¼	15⅛
18⅝	5	.75	Dougals A	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	4300	40⅛	39½	39⅞	40
105¼	80¾	6	du Pont deb	600	103¼	103	103	103¼
101⅝	81	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	101	101	101	101½
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1000	61	59	60⅞	59½
32⅝	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	19¼	18¾	19¼	19½
16	2⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	7⅛	7	7⅛	7¼
64	10⅞	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	200	18	18	18	18¼
44	43½	3½	Elec Pw&L 6% pd	200	17	17	17	17
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	24½	24¼	24¼	25
25	4	..	Engineers Pub S	400	8⅛	7¾	8	..
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	34	34	34	34¼
			—F—					
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	46	46	46	..
10⅝	2¼	..	Fed Water Serv	200	3	3	3	3⅛
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	17	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
54¾	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	53⅝	52¾	52⅞	53¼
22⅝	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
7¼	1	..	Foundation	200	3	3	3	..
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	300	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝
			—G—					
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	18½	18¼	18½	18½
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	500	13¾	13½	13½	14
5	⅝	..	Gen Bronze	200	3	3	3	3
24¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	4500	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15¾
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	2500	27⅝	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞
30	5¼	7c	Gen G&E 7% A	10	12	12	12	11
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	800	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	41¼
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	3800	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
89¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	76⅛	76⅛	76⅞	76¼
4	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	..
14	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	20	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
60	27½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	50	35	35	35	..
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	19	18⅝	18⅞	19
72½	45	2	Gillette S R pf	400	73¼	73	73¼	73¾
3¾	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	1400	17⅛	17	17⅜	17⅛
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
30⅝	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2¼
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	400	10	9¾	10	9¾
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	10	74	74	74	74
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
			—H—					
12½	3¼	..	Hollander	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
163	110	9	Homestake Min	200	150	147	150	146½
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	200	5⅛	5	5	5
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	400	13¾	13⅜	13½	13½
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	400	30¼	29¾	30	30½
18¾	3⅝	..	Int Cement	100	9	9	9	..
3½	¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
34⅛	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	7100	24	23⅜	23¾	23¾
11⅝	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	400	8	7⅞	8	8
12⅝	1¾	..	Int Pap & P pf	200	4	4	4	3½
11½	3¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	10	6	6	6	..
15¾	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	6700	7⅝	7¼	7½	7½
			—J—					
35	15⅛	3	Jewel Tea	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	1700	22¼	21⅝	22¼	22½
			—K—					
4¼	¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W	200	½	½	½	½
10⅝	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	1400	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	400	9¼	9	9	9⅛
5	1	..	Kresge Dept S	10	2	2	2	..
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	4000	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛
8⅛	1⅝	..	Lee Rubber	100	6	6	6	6
11	3⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
29⅛	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	300	13⅛	13⅛	13½	13⅛
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½
19⅝	8⅛	..	Lima Loc Wks	300	10⅛	10¼	10¼	..
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
37⅝	13⅛	3	Loew's Inc	3100	17⅛	16⅝	17¼	17
80	30	6½	Loews pf	400	53	52	52¾	56⅛
5	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	200	3	3	3	3
36⅝	16⅛	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
118	96	7	Loose-Wiles pf	60	120	119	119	119
23⅝	8⅛	1½	Louisville G&E A	100	19	19	19	..
38¼	7⅞	..	Louisville & N	200	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	24⅝
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½
16	6½	..	McCrory Stores	400	1½	1¼	1½	1
19	6	..	McCrory B	500	2	1⅞	2	1½
82	20	..	McCrory pf	130	8½	7	8½	5½
21⅝	13	1†	McIntyre Porcu	2100	19½	18⅝	19½	19¼
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅛
4	⅝	..	McLellan Stores	700	½	⅜	⅜	½
36	7	..	McLellan Sto pf	40	4½	4½	4½	4½
28¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	200	19½	19⅛	19½	19¼
60⅛	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
4⅛	2⅛	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
48⅝	9	..	Man Elv gtd	20	15½	15½	14¼	..
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	1400	7⅝	7	7⅝	7
14⅝	6½	.80	Marine Mid	300	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
18	7⅛	1.20	Melville Shoe	200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
6¼	1½	..	Miami Cop	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
23½	11	1	Min Honeywell	100	17	17	17	..
13	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
24	3⅛	..	Mo K&T pf	400	15⅛	14½	15⅛	14
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
16½	3½	..	Montgam Ward	3100	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	14
20⅝	7⅜	2	Motor Products	200	12½	12½	12½	..
6⅝	2	..	Motor Wheel	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
9⅞	2½	..	Murray Body	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
			—N—					
19⅜	8	1	Nash Motors	1900	14⅝	14	14⅝	14
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1700	40⅞	40	40⅞	40½
31⅝	14⅛	2	Nat Dairy Prod	800	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝
10	1¼	..	Nat Dept S pf	10	2½	2½	2½	..
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..
20⅝	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	600	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅛
33⅞	13½	.50	NatSteel	500	20½	20¼	20½	21
19⅝	4½	..	Nat Surety	600	7⅛	7	7	7⅜
10⅞	3½	.60	Nat Tea	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
3½	1⅝	..	Newton Steel	100	3	3	3	3
36⅝	8⅝	..	NY Central	800	19⅛	19	19¼	19⅝
9⅜	1⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
18⅝	2	..	NY C & StL pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
31⅞	6	..	NY NH & H	3600	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	16
15⅝	3⅝	..	NY Ont & W	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
100	70	6	NY Steam 6%	50	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	98¼
21⅝	10¾	1.10e	Noranda M	100	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17½
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	300	119½	119½	119½	..
43¼	13¾	10a	North American	4000	30½	29⅞	30⅝	30¼
8⅝	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	6100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
25⅝	5	..	Northern Pacific	300	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	16
2⅛	¾	..	Norwalk Tire	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
			—O—					
11	5	.50e	Ohio Oil	400	7	6⅞	7	7
4	½	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2
22½	3	1	Otis Elevator	200	12¼	12⅛	13¼	13¼
9⅞	1¼	..	Otis Steel	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
20⅝	3⅛	..	Otis Steel pf	10	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	600	30	29¾	30	30
47⅛	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	400	43	42½	43	42¼
5⅛	1⅛	..	Packard Motor	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
11⅞	1⅛	..	Paramount Pub	300	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
1⅞	⅛	..	Pathe Exchange	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
5⅝	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
9⅛	3⅛	..	Patino Mines	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
32⅝	16	1	Penick & Ford	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
34⅝	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	1800	26¼	26	26¼	26
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	600	102¼	101¾	102¼	102½
23⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	700	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
24	2½	..	Pere Marq pf	50	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅛
7⅜	3	..	Petroleum	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
11⅛	3⅝	..	Phelps Dodge	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
7⅝	2	..	Phila & Reading	400	3⅝	3⅛	3½	4
8⅛	2	..	Phillips Pet	600	6	5⅞	6	6
9⅛	2	..	Phoenix Hosiery	20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
1⅝	⅛	½	Pierce Pet	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
44	14	..	Pitts United pf	20	21	21	21	..
12⅛	8½	1	Plymouth Oil	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
37⅝	1⅛	..	Postal Tel pf	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
17	2⅝	..	Pressed Stl C pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
42⅜	19⅞	2	Procter & Gam	4600	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	26⅝
103⅛	81	5	Procter & G pf	10	103	103	103	103
60	28	3.20	Public Service	1500	54¼	53⅝	54	53⅝
102⅛	71½	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	101	101	101	100⅞
28	10⅝	3	Pullman	2000	22½	22	22¼	22¼
80	50	8	Pure Oil pf	10	62	62	62	62
15⅞	4⅝	1	Purity Bakeries	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
			—R—					
13½	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	2000	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5¼
23⅝	3⅝	..	Radio pf B	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
7⅜	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
33	15	2	Reading 1pf	100	31	31	31	31
7½	1	..	Remington Rand	1700	3⅛	3½	3½	3⅝
3⅞	1	..	Reo Motors	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
13⅝	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	600	6½	6½	6⅞	7
28⅝	5	..	Repub I & S pf	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
23¾	12½	.80½e	Royal Dutch	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
			—S—					
59⅛	30½	3	Safeway Stores	1200	42¼	41⅜	42	41⅞
17¾	4⅝	..	St Joseph Land	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
9⅝	1	..	StL & SF pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
42	18	1.40†	Scott Paper	10	29	29	29	29
20⅝	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	600	19	18¾	19	18¼
37⅝	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	500	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20⅝
3	½	..	Second Nat Inv	100	2	2	2	2
5⅜	1⅝	..	Servel Inc	100	2	2	2	2⅛
7⅜	1½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	500	2⅝	2⅛	2½	2⅝
12⅝	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	300	9¼	8¾	9¼	8⅞
16⅞	8	.53e	Shell Trans & Tr	10	16	16	16	..
8⅝	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
65⅛	18	..	Shell Un2Oil pf	100	43	43	43	43
13⅝	2⅝	..	Simmons	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
12⅛	5⅛	.40	Socony Vacuum	1200	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	7½
32⅝	15⅞	2	So Calif Edison	1500	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜
37⅞	6½	..	Southern Pacific	6100	18⅝	18⅛	18½	18⅝
18⅝	4½	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	100	16	16	16	16
18⅛	2½	..	Southern Ry	800	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	6
12	4½	..	Spalding & Bros	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
96	25	..	Spalding pf	30	29	29	29	..
17⅞	8⅜	1	Stand Brands	2100	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
34¼	7⅜	1.20	Stand Gas & El	700	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14½
41⅛	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	400	23½	23	23¼	23¼
31⅞	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	800	25¼	25	25¼	25⅜
100½	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	200	100	100	100	99⅞
37⅞	19⅞	2†	Stand Oil NJ	1100	31	30⅞	31	31¼
8½	1⅞	..	Stewart Warner	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
17⅝	4⅝	..	Stone & Webster	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
13⅝	2½	..	Studebaker	800	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
104⅞	30	7	Studebaker pf	10	33	33	33	33
91	60	6	Sun Oil pf	40	93	93	93	93
2	¼	..	Superior Oil	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			—T—					
18¼	9¼	1	Texas Corp	1100	13⅞	13¼	13¾	13½
26	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1700	24⅞	24¼	24½	24⅝
8½	2½	..	Texas & P Land	1200	5	5	5	5
10	2⅝	..	Thompson Prod	100	7	7	7	7
5⅝	2	..	Tide W Asso pf	100	44	44	44	44
23	7⅝	1	Timken Roller	1200	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
7⅛	2⅛	..	Transamerica	1100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5¼
31½	13⅝	2.50	Trico Products	100	21	21	21	..
			—U—					
36⅝	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	2700	27⅛	27	27¼	27⅝
15⅝	8	1	Union Oil Calif	700	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11¼
94½	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	3100	75⅝	74¼	75	75
34⅝	6½	..	United Air & Tr	13600	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	27½
28½	11	2	United Biscuit	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
1	6⅝	..	United Carbon	1400	13½	13¼	13¾	14
14	3½	.40	United Corp	5800	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
39⅜	20	3	United Corp pf	800	36½	36¼	36¼	36¾
3⅜	⅞	..	United Dyewood	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
32⅝	10¼	2	United Fruit	4100	28¾	27½	28⅝	27¾
22	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	2400	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝
99	70	5	United Gas I pf	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
70⅛	44¼	7	US Leather ppf	100	50	50	50	50
18⅛	7⅛	2	US Pipe & Fdry	700	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
10¼	1¼	..	US Rubber	1200	4⅞	4½	4⅞	..
20¾	3⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	1100	10½	10	10½	10⅛
22¾	10	1	US Smelt R & M	700	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16½
45⅞	31	3.50	US Smelt pf	200	40¾	40¼	40¼	..
52⅝	21¼	..	US Steel	16800	30⅛	29¼	29¾	30⅛
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	1200	63½	62½	63½	63½
10⅝	1½	..	Utilities P&Lt A	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
			—V—					
23¾	5¼	..	Vanadium	800	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
34⅞	7¼	..	Vulcan Detin	50	19⅞	18⅝	18½	18½
			—W—					
6	1	..	Wabash pf A	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
19	7⅛	1	Waldorf System	600	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
4	½	..	Warner Bros A	900	2	1¾	2	1⅞
8⅜	1¼	..	Warren Bros	400	4	4	4	4
17½	2	..	Warren cv pf	30	10	10	10	..
14¼	7¼	..	Warren F & P	500	8	8	8	8
80	25	7	W Penn El A	20	50	50	50	48
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	40	51½	51	51½	50⅞
101¾	66½	6	W Penn Pw 6%	60	100	100	100	..
11⅝	1½	..	Westn Maryland	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
8⅞	¾	..	Westn Pac pf	100	3	3	3	3
50	12⅝	..	Westn Union	1900	28¾	28¼	28¾	28⅝
18⅛	9¼	1	Westing Air Br	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	13⅞
43½	15⅝	..	Westing Elec	3700	30	29⅝	30	30
2¾	¾	..	White Sew M pf	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
3⅞	⅝	..	Willys-Overland	900	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
31	11	..	Wilson & C pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
57	25¼	3	Wrigley	600	37⅞	37½	37½	37⅞
			—Y—					
7¾	1⅜	..	Yellow Truck	1100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. ePaid this year.

Argentina Seeks Better British Trade Relations

By the United Press

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 14—A special trade mission departed for London this week in an effort to prevent further contraction in the flow of commerce between Argentina and Great Britain as the Government announced that the value of Argentine exports in 1932 had reached the lowest level in 10 years.

The mission is headed by Vice-President Julio Roca. It will repay the visit to Argentina two years ago of the Prince of Wales. The Prince came here at that time to open the Empire Trade Exposition which was to have stimulated Anglo-Argentine business. Trade agreements made at the Empire Conference at Ottawa last year are threatening seriously to disrupt the sale of Argentine beef and grain in Great Britain.

Argentina's export business has suffered greatly from low prices for meat and grain. It reached a new low for the past 10 years in 1932 when it declined 11.6 per cent in value and 14.4 per cent in quantity compared to 1931. The value of exports in 1932 was 566,366,000 gold pesos ($328,472,280) compared to the 1931 value of 649,558,000 gold pesos ($371,523,640). In 1932 the quantity of exports totaled 15,817,000 tons compared to 18,477,000 tons in 1931.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

NATIONAL TEA COMPANY

	1932	1931
4 wks Dec. 31	$5,349,542	$5,245,657
52 wks Dec. 31	65,524,242	76,447,787

WOOL MARKETING CORP.

The balance sheet of the National Wool Marketing Corporation as of Oct. 31, 1932, shows total assets of $23,716,296, or $22,226,884 less than a year previous. The principal change was the decline in receivables, which on Oct. 31, last, amounted to $22,099,913, compared with $54,310,496 at the close of the 1931 fiscal period. On Oct. 31, 1932, the corporation had accounts payable of $403,041, compared with $36,333,638 the previous year. Notes payable were down some $6,300,000 to $22,627,812.

WHEAT EASIER ON ALLOTMENT BILL PASSAGE

Strength Earlier in Week Lost—Foreign Market Trend Reactionary

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—The wheat market had more action this week than for a long time, with bulls working the market sharply higher the fore part of the period, but with the bears in control again later.

Heavy profit-taking met the advances in the market, and finally proved too much of a load for the time being. May wheat advanced to a top of 51¾ cents, which is the highest price in many weeks, but from that point there was a recession of 3⅝ cents.

Buying began to lag on the advances around mid-week especially as the Winnipeg and Liverpool prices were lagging behind Chicago, stressing the fact that American operators were working more and more out of line. The upturn also increased receipts at terminals to some extent, although cash prices held relatively firm.

Feels Lack of Snow

The basis for the more active markets was mainly in the domestic conditions. The present indications are that the west half of the winter wheat belt will harvest the smallest crop in many years.

In addition to the compaints that have been general from that quarter for a long time, there were also reports of some damage in the soft wheat states east of the Mississippi, damage being claimed as the result of a lack of snow covering for several weeks, and alternate freezing and thawing. The condition of the soft winter wheat was not as good at the beginning of the winter as it was a year ago.

The passage of the allotment plan bill for farm relief failed to inspire much confidence in the trade, although it is assumed that if this bill becomes law it will put a premium on old crop wheat, and emphasize the holding tendency which is even now noticeable. Later developments after this crop is marketed, however, fill the trade with alarm, as it will undoubtedly mean another big bureau, with production controlled as far as possible by an army of employees.

Foreign Markets Ease

The market eased off following the passage of the allotment bill in the House. On the declines there was considerable commission support, and some reinstatement of long lines sold out higher up.

Foreign markets kept fairly in line with Chicago for a time, but showed a reactionary tendency later. The demand for Canadian wheat for export was moderate, and there was more interest in the Southern Hemisphere wheat. The trade in actual wheat abroad was reported fairly active, but for the next few weeks Argentina and Australia will have the big end of the export trade, as is usually the case at this time of the year.

In corn there have been a few buying spurts, and some expression of bullish opinion, but the markets failed to respond much to the strength in wheat. Argentina is shipping only about as much corn as a year ago, but aside from a little business at the seabord reported, exports bids are still out of line. Cold weather has been the rule, and consumption has been heavy on the farms.

National City Bank Shows Good Earnings in Poor Year

Net Last Year Only 3½ P. C. Under 1931 Income—Cash and Equivalent Equals 665 Millions—Observed 120th Anniversary in 1932

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 195 in the Series

While the former, high, popular estimate of the banking fraternity has suffered fairly severe deflation, and while a considerable proportion of investors in the last three years have looked askance at bank stocks, there are some banking institutions which nevertheless have lost little of their prestige, but have increased their sphere of influence, solidified their commanding positions, and aided in restoring confidence in the soundness of our banking system. Foremost among these has been the National City Bank of New York, for many years the country's largest bank, and now ranking a close second to the Chase National in the matter of size.

In the unusually difficult year just passed, National City showed only a 3.5 per cent decline in net operating earnings, and at the end of 1932 it revealed what may indubitably be termed an almost impregnable position, with cash and federal securities aggregating $665,155,895 or over 50 per cent of deposits, while loans and discounts had been cut to $619,791,301 or about $300,000,000 less than the year before.

In order to strengthen reserves, the bank reduced its dividend payments in 1932 by nearly $6,000,000, so that at the year-end the item of reserves for contingencies stood at $26,800,650, a considerable portion of which was not allocated.

Last year National City Bank celebrated its 120th anniversary, having been founded as the City Bank of New York on June 16, 1812, when the State of New York granted it a charter, with authorized capital of $800,000. Today its capital is $124,000,000 and it has resources of $1,615,000,000.

In view of the fact that more than one-half of the stock of the Bank of the United States, started by the first Secretary of the Treasury, was exchanged for shares of the City Bank, National City Bank traces its origin back to Alexander Hamilton.

It obtained a national charter in 1864 under the presidency of Moses Taylor who as chairman of the bankers' loan committee aided the United States Government in its financial operations during the Civil War.

Big Expansion in Decade

In 1914, after the Federal Reserve Act authorized expansion abroad, National City opened its first foreign office in Buenos Aires. Since then it has steadily increased the scope of its international organization, now operating 98 branch offices in the principal cities of 25 foreign countries. Growth has been hastened by mergers, including Commercial Exchange National Bank, New York, and Second National Bank in 1921, Bank of Haiti in 1925, the Peoples Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1926 and on Jan. 1, 1927, by the taking over of 17 branches of International Banking Corp. located in Asia, and in March, 1930, of two more branches in the Philippines.

In June, 1929, the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., a $58,000,000 institution, became affiliated with National City, handling all the latter's trust business and retiring from the commercial field.

An increase in National City Bank's capitalization from $110,000,000 to $124,000,000 took place in 1931, when it absorbed the Bank of America, N. A., under an arrangement by which the latter's trust business went to City Bank Farmers Trust and the commercial business to National City, with shareholders retaining their interest in Bancamerica-Blair Corp. The 25 additional local banks under this merger placed National City in the premier position in New York City in the number of branches, giving it 79 separate offices covering Greater New York. The number today stands at 73.

Earnings Hold Up Well

National City Bank has for years been one of the biggest banking institutions in the world. It was the first in this country to arrive in the billion-dollar class. In 1929 its resources reached $2,206,000,000, from which peak they have receded $591,000,000, but its liquid assets today are greater relatively and absolutely than at the 1929 top.

Net earnings in the last four years have averaged $23,155,000, and in 1932 were only $789,438 under 1931 results. Last year's net was substantially better than in the good 1927-1928 years. Net earnings per share in the last four years were $4.83 in 1929, $3.88 in 1930, $3.67 in 1931 and $3.54 in 1932.

Of course the deflationary period took toll of National City assets. During the period from the end of 1929 to the end of 1932 when deposits fell off 27 per cent, surplus declined from $110,000,000 to $76,000,000 while undivided profits declined from $19,650,233 to $5,454,097.

The chief deflation was borne by the National City Company, security affiliate, which at the close of 1930 charged off its entire surplus of $55,000,000, and in 1931 charged off close to $50,000,000 more, bringing down capital to $11,000,000, and surplus to $9,000,000, with $2,000,000 carried to reserves.

In 1932, German accounts were reduced 22 per cent, and many foreign bondholdings liquidated.

Operating profits of the foreign offices last year were $4,031,404, about $1,800,000 less than in 1931, while domestic branches earned $4,338,347 or $1,176,000 more than in 1931. The trust department earned after reserves $1,842,178 compared with $1,444,202 in 1931, while National City Company showed an operating profit of $463,616.

Thrift deposits of the bank now aggregate $150,000,000, two-thirds of it domestic, with thrift depositors numbering 675,000. The personal loan department, which has operated for 4½ years, has made over 375,000 loans, totaling $125,000,000 and averaging about $334.

Stock Yields 4.35 Per Cent

Public confidence in the trust affiliate is shown, says Charles E. Mitchell, president, by the fact that it has under administration personal trusts and estates having a par value of securities of about $1,362,000,000, corporate trusts with par value of bonds issued of $5,312,000,000, and custodian accounts of par value of $2,295,000,000.

The capital stock of $124,000,000 stood at $1,000,000 in 1863, at $10,000,000 in 1900, at $40,000,000 in 1920, at $75,000,000 in 1927 and at $110,000,000 in 1929.

Rights to buy new stock have been issued five times since Oct. 1, 1920, the highest price being the equivalent of $500 a share for the $100 par stock in January, 1929, or $100 a share for the $20 par stock.

The $100 par stock paid $10 a share from 1913 to 1918, inclusive, $11.66 a share in 1919, $20 in 1920 and 1921, and $16 a share in the five following years. In 1928 $14.75 was paid. A quarterly rate of 50 cents was inaugurated in February, 1929, increased to $1 in July, which rate was continued into the first quarter of 1932. The National City Company paid its separate dividends until the end of 1928, after which they were included in the disbursement made by the bank.

At the current rate of $2 annually, the stock at 46 yields 4.35 per cent. There are now 85,000 shareholders on the books of the bank, an increase during the year of about 9000.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1933, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	90 Total
Jan. 14	54.3	28.9	94.3	57.4
Previous day	54.5	29.1	94.2	57.6
Week ago	54.3	28.6	94.6	57.4
Month ago	53.9	28.0	91.6	56.5
Year ago	68.8	39.7	105.2	70.7
Three years ago	169.3	131.0	215.6	171.2
Five years ago	145.4	120.8	128.0	138.5
High (1932-33)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932-33)	35.1	13.2	51.8	38.0
High (1931)	140.1	106.2	209.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

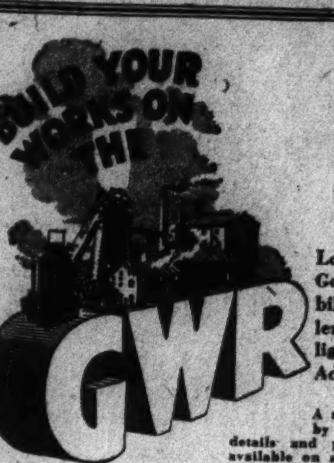
	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Jan. 1	65.6	64.4	84.8	71.6
Previous day	65.8	64.5	84.8	71.7
Week ago	64.0	61.8	83.7	69.8
Month ago	62.3	61.0	80.9	68.0
Year ago	69.4	76.5	84.5	76.8
Two years ago	89.0	103.8	99.8	97.5
Three years ago	92.7	105.7	98.8	99.1
High (1932-33)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932-33)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

Large Commercial Banks Make Good Showing in 1932

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The larger commercial banks of the country suffered comparatively small losses in deposits last year in spite of the periodic banking scares during the period, the Financial Age reports.

Deposits of 195 important commercial banks carrying 47 per cent of the total deposits of the country showed a drop of $311,760,000, or 1½ per cent, compared with a total reduction in the deposits of all banks of more than 20 per cent.

A still better showing was made by the 42 leading commercial banks with individual deposit liabilities of $100,000,000 or more. The decline of this group was $114,563,000, and many of the banks experienced a substantial gain in deposits during the year.



The Best Location Possesses These Advantages

Low priced, low rated land. Good labour supplies. Accessibility of raw materials. Excellent shipping facilities. Cheap lighting, power and water. Adjacent to good markets.

A register of these sites is maintained by the Great Western Railway. Full details and prospective transport charges are available on application to:—

The Chief Goods Manager, Development Department, G. W. R. Paddington Station, London, W. 2, England OR The General Agent for U. S. and Canada, Great Western Railway of England, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York

James Milne, General Manager, Paddington Station, London, Eng.

New York Auto Show Indicates Increased Sales

NEW YORK—Motor executives who came to the New York Automobile Show with some apprehension as to its success and reception of their new products have found no little encouragement.

Swinging into its final days, the show gave a good account of itself as to attendance and sales. Whereas it was not expected to reach last year's attendance total, at present rate of increase this seems not unlikely.

Some companies are reporting show sales ahead of last year, but this is not general, nor was it expected. But for the exhibition as a whole attendance and buying interest exceed expectations.

Exhibitors report a noticeable difference in type of visitor this year. They believe the crowds hold more potential buyers than last year. Attention given to displays and talks at booths, inquiries asked and most of all, the number of appointments, for demonstrations, contribute to this belief.

Evidence of the most optimistic mood among the automobile executives is found in their willingness now to venture some opinions as to what the coming year might hold for the industry. A virtual moratorium had been declared on forecasts, and some officials appeared to lean backward in their views.

Executives now can be found who foresee a rising trend of sales in 1933. Among some conservatives the opinion is that the industry can look for a 10 per cent to 15 per cent gain in 1933, and there are those who place anticipated increases as high as 30 per cent. On such forecasts production would range between 1,568,000 and 1,855,000 cars and trucks, contrasted with N. A. C. C. estimate for 1923 of 1,426,966.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	25¼c	25¼c	30⅜c
Time loans—60 to 120 days	½	½	3½@3¾
5 to 6 months	½@ ¾	¾	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	2⅞@2¾
60 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	2⅞@2¾
90 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	2⅞@2¾
4 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3¼@3
5 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	3⅜@3¼
6 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	3⅜@3¼

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	4⅜%
Short bills	1⅛@ ⅞	1⅛@ ⅞	5¼@5¾
3 mos bills	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	5⅛@6
Bar gold	122s 8d	123s 2d	117s 11d
Bar silver	16⅛d	16⅞d	19⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2	2	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.35½	$3.35¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.35⅝	3.35⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0390¾	.0390⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1388½	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2374	.2374	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405	.1405	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1690	.1690	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0150	.0150	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0525	.0525	.129
Holland—florin	.4014½	.4017	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1716	.1724	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0310	.0310	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0817	.0818	.193
Sweden—krona	.1830	.1825	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1925	.1925	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0138	.0138	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2186	.2175	*
Shanghai—tael	.2800	.2810	*
India—rupee	.2543	.2534	.3650
Japan—yen	.2087½	.2075	.4934
Java—florin	.4020	.4025	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3912½	.3900	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0745	.0745	.1196
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol	.1775	.1750	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8812½	.8837½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.3082	.3095	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILROAD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Cash forecast of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corporation, as stated in its application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue $7,750,000 of short-term notes, shows that the road had a deficit in cash of $1,058,027 at the end of December and that it expects recurring deficits in the first four months of 1933. The forecast covers the period from Dec. 22, 1932, to May 1, 1933.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73⅛; De Beers 4⅞, and Rand Mines 4¼. Money was ½; discount rates—short bills 1⅛-⅞, and three month bills ⅞-1⅛ per cent.

The RIGHT site for your British factory is where there is closest contact with the greatest British buying area . . . where there is direct contact with docks, and efficient transport . . . where power is cheap, rates are low, and materials and labour readily obtainable. Build in the valley of the River Severn.

For book of complete information write to: RIVER SEVERN DEVELOPMENT ASSN. 16 BRIDGE ST. BROAD ST. BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Doten-Dunton Desk Co.

Office Furniture Specialists

32 Franklin Street, Boston

5% INTEREST PAID LAST DIVIDEND ON MATURED SHARES

Shares sold in units of $200 each in limited numbers. Organized and operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. Shares never depreciate in value. Dividend checks mailed quarterly. Correspondence invited.

TRIMOUNT CO-OPERATIVE BANK
314 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

YOUR BUSINESS CAN BE PROSPEROUS

Confidence is half the victory. The other half is in finding the right market or the right location for your plant. Bristol, England, has 2000 industries and is a busy port. It has a market of 20,000,000 people within a radius of 150 miles.

The City Development Board, 1, Bristol Bridge, may have just the right idea for your prosperity. Why not write them?

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 5540

Carloadings Show Substantial Gain Over Dec. 31 Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced that carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 7 were 435,652 cars, an increase of 28,873 over the preceding week but a reduction of 136,026 under the corresponding week in 1932 and 277,476 under the like period in 1931.

Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week of Jan. 7 totaled 140,480 cars, an increase of 11,421 over the preceding week but 43,723 under the corresponding week in 1932; less than carlot merchandise, 133,534, increase 6263 over the preceding week but 49,936 under last year; grain and grain products 24,108, increase 2079 over the preceding week but 3384 below last year; forest products 12,242, increase 2793 over the preceding week but 4579 below last year; ore, 1216, decrease 239 cars and 1978; coal, 103,086, increase 3239 over the preceding week but 22,841 under last year; coke, 5277, increase 958 over the preceding week but 728 below last year, and livestock, 15,709, increase 8359 over the preceding week but 8857 below last year.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 14	Last Jan. 13
30	Am & Cont	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
90	Am T&T	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞
25	Big Sanf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
75	Bos El	68¾	68	68¾	67
10	Bos Prop	8	8	8	..
14	Chi Junct pf	83½	83½	83½	..
10	E G&F prpf	68½	68½	68½	68⅛
8	Edison Elec	177	177	177	179
40	First Nat S	53	52⅞	52⅞	53⅜
20	Gen Capital	16½	16½	16½	16¾
5	Mass Util	2	2	2	..
10	Mergenthal	19½	19½	19½	18½
70	Nash	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅛
100	Nat Ser	.90	.90	.90	..
50	NE Pub pf	3	3	3	..
65	NE Tel	92¼	92	92¼	91⅞
100	No Butte	.27	.27	.27	.27
40	Pac Mills	9	9	9	..
10	Shawmut	6½	6½	6½	6⅛
25	Sull Mach	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
130	Swift Inter	15	15	15	..
30	Torrington	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
33	Uni Found	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
82	Uni Shoe	34¾	34¾	34½	34¾
30	Uni Gas	2¼	1¾	1¾	..
16	Walth'm ppf	30	30	30	..
50	War Bros	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	4⅛

CAPITAL CUT FOR AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL

Proposed Stock Reduction to Be Added to Surplus Permitting Write-Off

Stockholders of American International Corporation at its annual meeting January 31 will vote on a proposal to reduce the capital represented by 1,060,955 shares of common stock from $15,914,325 to $1,060,955, or from $15 to $1 a share.

The $14,853,370 capital reduction will be added to surplus, which stood at $5,367,421 on December 31, last.

The amount by which the cost of securities owned ($33,840,439) exceeded the value on Dec. 31, 1932, which was $16,226,001, will be charged to surplus. This write-off will be $17,614,439 compared with a total surplus, after the capital reduction of $20,220,791.

Excess of cost over valuation of the corporation's securities decreased $3,565,512 since Dec. 31, 1931.

In a letter to stockholders outlining the proposed changes M. C. Brush, president, says: "In making changes in the portfolio, the officers are continuously confronted with the problem of original cost and effect of taking losses on the surplus account. The steps proposed would facilitate the making of such changes in security holdings as may from time to time seem desirable.

"Your corporation proposes to determine the profits or losses on security sales subsequent to Dec. 31, 1932, on the basis of these written down values."

American International Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, interest, dividends and miscellaneous receipts of $1,284,945, operating expenses, interest and taxes of $1,263,888, leaving operating income of $21,058. Adding this operating income to earned surplus of $5,439,753 at the beginning of the year makes total surplus before adjustments of $5,460,810.

Surplus credits amounted to $2,249,793 and surplus charges $7,352,408, including $7,248,289 realized loss on sales of securities.

These adjustments left earned surplus at the end of the year $358,195, which added to capital surplus of $5,009,226 made total surplus $5,367,421.

For the 1931 year the company reported total income of $1,902,080, and operating income of $168,889 after all expenses. Total credits to surplus were $8,664,325 and total charges, $8,205,892.

During 1932 debentures of an aggregate face value of $6,785,000 were acquired at an average cost of $72.03, making a total of $10,805,000 in the treasury as of Dec. 31, 1932. Net assets on that date were equal to $1252.91 per $1000 debentures on the $14,182,000 outstanding and after deducting the debentures were equal to $3.40 a share of stock.

SLIGHT SETBACKS IN WHEAT VALUES

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Reports of increased pressure of Argentine and Canadian wheat abroad led to slight early setbacks today in wheat prices here. Relative weakness of the Liverpool market, however, was not fully reflected in Chicago.

Opening at a shade to ⅜ down, wheat later held near the initial range. Corn started ⅛-⅜ off and subsequently altered little.

Opening prices were: Wheat: May 48-48¼; July 47¾-⅞; September 48½-⅝; corn: May 27⅛-¼; July 28⅝; September 29⅝-¾; oats: May 17¼.

GERMAN PIG IRON PRODUCTION LARGE

BERLIN, Jan. 14—German production of pig iron for December at 384,000 tons was the largest monthly output since November, 1931. The December figures compare with 371,000 tons in November, 352,000 tons in December, 1931, and 426,000 tons in November, 1931.

The low was reached last August at 268,000 tons and since that time each succeeding month has shown an increase.

DIVIDENDS

Procter & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 25.

Canadian Converters Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Idaho Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $1.50 on the $6 preferred, both payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 14.

Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable March 1 to stock of record Jan. 31.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan 14	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .66¾	$ .66⅝	$ .72⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.41⅛	.40⅞	.51⅞
Oats, 2 white	.26⅜	.26¼	.38¼
Flour	3.75	3.70	4.50
Beef, family	12.00	12.00	17.50
Pork	14.50	14.50	16.75
Lard	.0505	.0545	.0565
Cotton, Mid Up	.0625	.0625	.0675
Zinc	.0305	.0312	.03
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	28.00
Copper	.05	.05	.07½
Tin	.2250	.2237	.2237
Rubber	.03½	.03¼	.0461
Sugar	.0395	.0400	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Printcloths	.02⅝	.02⅝	.03½

U. S. & FOREIGN SECURITIES

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—United States & Foreign Securities Corp. report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors) states net assets as of Dec. 31, last, based on market quotations or nominal value in absence thereof and exclusive of the corporations in United States & International Securities Corp., were approximately $23,328,000 compared with net assets of approximately $24,506,000 on Dec. 31, 1931.

COTTON EXPORTS INCREASE

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 160,000 bales, compared with 142,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 4,474,000 bales, compared with 4,368,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

MIDLAND BANK REPORT

LONDON, Jan. 14—Midland Bank, Limited, reports for the year 1932 net profits of £2,019,142, out of which dividends at the rate of 16 per cent, or £1,709,160, were paid and £300,000 placed in reserve for contingencies. Balance carried forward was £859,398.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp. 5s '44	29	27½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	22½	22½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	12¾	12½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	76½	76½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	36½	36⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	83	82½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	62	62
Amer Inter 5½s '49	81	80
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	73	73
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86½	86
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Amer T&T 4s '36	103½	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	106⅜
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106½	106⅜
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅜	106¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108½	108¼
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	42½	42½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	95⅜	95⅜
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	4¾	4½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	79½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72½	72½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	88¼	88
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95⅝	95½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	95	95
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	97½	97
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	54	54
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	49	48
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40	38¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82½	82¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	69	69
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	64⅝	64⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29	28½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	40	39⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	68	68
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	87¾	87¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	46	46
Bangor & Aroos 4s '61	70	70
Bangor & Aroos 5s '48	92½	92½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109⅛	109
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110⅛	110⅛
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	86½	86½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	88	88
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107¼	106⅞
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	107	107
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94⅝	94½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111⅜	111¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103	103
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105½	105⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	37½	37
Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34	53	53
Bush Term Bldg 5s '06	55	55
Calif Fruit P 5s 8'3	64	64
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	105¼	105¼
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95⅛	95½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87	86½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	88⅝	88⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	92⅞	92⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92¾	92⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	105¾	104⅞
Can North deb 7s '40	105½	104¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	66½	66½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	77⅛	77⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	75	75
Can Pacific 5s '44	90	90
Can Pacific 5s '54	85	84½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	73½	73½
Cen District Tel 5s	107½	107½
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105½	105¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	85¾	85¾
Can Pacific 5s '60	61	60½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	95	95
Cen RR & Bk of Ga 5s '37	25	25
Certainteed 5½s '48	38	38
Cres Corp 5s '47	68¾	68½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	91	91
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	102	101⅝
Ches & O 4½s B	91	90¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	90	90
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91⅜	91
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	82½	2
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	90½	90
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11⅞	11½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34⅝	34⅛
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	52	51¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¾	5⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	20½	19½
Chicago NW 4½s C	19¾	19½
Chicago & Nw fen 3½s '87	43¾	43¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	19½	19½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	14¼	13½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	21	21
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	55	55
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	47	47
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	63	63
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29½	28¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	15¼	14¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	43¾	43⅜
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	29	29
Chicago Un Stat 4½s A '63	100	100
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	104⅛	104
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	101½	101
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113⅛	113
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	65	65
Chicago & D Indiana 5½s '62	75½	75
Childs Co 5s '43	38	38
Chile Copper 5s '47	43⅝	43⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99⅜	99⅛
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	100	100
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	104½	104½
Clev CCGStL rfg 5s D '63	52	52
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	71¾	71
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	86¾	86½
Columbia G & E 5s' 52 May	88	87
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	97	96⅞
Columbus Ry Pr 5½s '42	106½	106½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	97¾	97¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103⅛	103
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	108⅜	108⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	101¼	101
Con Gas 5s '57	104¼	104¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	89	89
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	43½	43½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	22½	20½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	27	27
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106¼	106¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82⅞	82⅞
Del &Hudson 5½s '37	92	92
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101¼	101¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	33⅜	33⅛
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	15½	13¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	21	21
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	9	99
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s' 52	102⅞	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102½	102½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89½	89
Dold Packing 6s '42	70	70
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¾	104½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28½	28
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28⅝	28
Fla East Coast 5s '74	4	3¾
Fla East Coast 5s ct	3¾	3¾
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	81	81
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	101	101
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102⅛
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	65	65
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2	1¾
Goodrich 6s '45	47½	47⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79¼	79⅛
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	84½	83
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101⅜	101¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104¼	104
Great Northern 7s '36 A	64	63½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	30	30
Houston Oil 5½s '40	51	50
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	52¼	52¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87¾	87¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	103½	103½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅜	106⅜
Ill Central 4s '52	60	60
Ill Central rfg 4s 55	55	55
Ill Central 4¾s '66	38¾	38
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	59	59
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102½	101¾
Ind Union Railway 5s '65	85	85
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	78	78
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	41	41
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	56½	54¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18	18
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	69	65
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	61¾	61¾
Int Paper 6s '55	15½	15½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28¾	28
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34½	34
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	32¾	31¾
Kan Cit FtS&Mem 4s '36	52	50
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	105¾	104⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	60	59¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	92¾	92⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	94	94
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	61¾	61⅝
Lack Steel con 5s '50	86	86
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	95	95
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	66	66
L'Autaro 6s '54	4½	4½
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	90	90
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	38	38
Loew's Inc 6s '41	80	79
Long Island rfg 4s 49	89	88⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105½	105
L&N uni 4s '40	87⅞	86¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	73½	73½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 ct sta	3¼	3¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	33¼	31¾
Manila Sol 4s '39	53¾	53¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	34½	31½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	89⅜	89⅜
Mich Cen 3½s '52	85	85
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94¼	94⅛
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	44	42
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	19	19
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	43½	43½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	62	60
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	83¾	82½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	70	70
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12½	12½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23	22
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22½	22½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	23	22½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	23	22½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	11¼	10½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79	79
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75	75
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	54½	54½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	91½	89⅝
Nat Steel 5s '56	80⅛	80
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106	106
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110⅜	110⅜
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	90	89½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	64¾	64¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	63½	63½
N O T & M 5½s '54	22¼	22¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79¼	79¼
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	44½	43½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	44	44
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	47⅛	46⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	62	62
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15⅝	15⅜
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	19	18
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	13¾	13½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	54	54
NY Dock Co 5s '38	35	35
NY Edison 5s C '51	1071	107⅛
NY Edison 5s B '44	107	107
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¼	114¼
NY GEL&P pur m 4s '49	101¾	101⅞
NY GEL&P 5s '48	112	112
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	44¼	44¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	81	81
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54⅞	54⅞
NY Railway 5½s	32	32
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104¼	103½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	103¾	103½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107¾	107¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105	105
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	45½	45¼

	High	Low
Niag Lock & O P 6s '58	104½	104½
Niag Share 5½s '50	68	68
Norf & W con 4s '96	100¼	99¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	100	100
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	19½	19½
North Am Co 5s '61	89	88
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	84⅝	83⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	86	85⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	89⅜	89
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107¼	107
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59⅝	59½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	86⅝	86⅝
Nor Pacific 4s rec	81½	81½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	71½	71
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	87	86⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	24	24
Owens Ill Glass	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106	105⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	107	106⅞
Paramount Public 5½s '50	13½	13¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	33⅜	33
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	14¼	14¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	44	44
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	95	94
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	100⅝	100
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	100½	100½
Penn Railroad 4½s gen	86¼	86
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68⅜	67¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84	83
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	93	92⅝
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102	101⅞
Pere Marquette 5s '56	40	40
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	74½	74½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	90	89½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45¼	45
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102½	102¼
Portland Gen Elec 4s½ '60	69¼	69⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	26½	26½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	51	50
Pub Svc E&G 4s	100¼	100¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105⅛	105
Pure Oil 5½s '40	76	75½
Purity Baking 5s '48	66½	65
Read rfg 4½s A '97	88¼	88
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	50⅝	50⅜
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	57	56¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	38	38
Rochester Gas 5s	104⅜	103½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	28	27⅛
Rutland RR 4s '41 can	43	43
St Joseph Lead	92⅜	91½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	54	50⅞
St Louis & S F 4s	9	9
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10⅛	10⅛
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 c and st	8½	8½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	11⅛	11
St Louis & SF 4½s	9¼	8⅞
St Louis SW rfg	25⅞	24¼
St Louis & SF 4s A ct	10	10
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	36	35
StP M&M con 6s '33	96	96
St Louis & SF 5s B ct	10⅛	10⅛
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100¼	100¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	3⅝	3⅝
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83½	83
Shell Union 5s '47	82	82
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	80½	80½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97½	97
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¾	99½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	103¼	103
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	68⅞	68⅞
Smith A O 6½s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅜	106⅜
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	77¾	77⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	53½	52
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50½	50½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50½	49½
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	54	54
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	22½	21½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	27	27
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	29	28¾
Southern Ry 5s Mem div '96	40	40
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅞	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅞	99¼
Studebaker 6s' 42	42⅛	42
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	1	1
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99¾	99½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	79	78
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	67	67
Texas Corp 5s '44	92	91⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	95½	95½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24½	24¼
Union El L&P 5½s	103⅜	103⅜
Union Oil Cal 6s' 42	105½	105½
Union Oil Cal 5s' 45 rcts ww	87⅝	87⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	85	84
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90	90
Union Pacific 5s	104	104
United Biscuit 6s '42	99	99
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	73¼	72¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	30	29
US Rubber Co 5s '47	48	47½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	33½	33½
Vanadium 5s '41	46	46
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Walworth 6s '45	22	22
Warner Co 6s '44 xw	90	90
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	27⅛	27
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	20	19¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	43	43
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105¾
West Pa Pew 5s G '56	106⅛	106⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	71⅛	71
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅜	100¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	60⅛	60
Western Maryland 5½s '77	64	63½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	26⅛	26
Western Union R E 4½s '50	61	61
Western Union 5s '51	57	56
Western Union col 5s '38	70⅝	70⅝
Western Union 6½s '36	71	71
Western Union 5s '60	57⅞	57¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103½	103¼
Wilson & So 1st 6s '41	93	93
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	11	11
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	60	59½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	60½	60

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan14	Last Jan13
3½s '47	102.28	102.24	102.24	102.25
1st 4¼s '47	102.20	102.17	102.20	102.20
4th 4¼s '38	103.14	103.10	103.2	103.11
4th 4¼s reg	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.4
US 3s '55	98.16	98.9	98.9	98.16
US 3⅛s '49	99.28	99.18	99.19	99.26
US 3⅜s '43 March	102.7	102.3	102.7	102.5
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.6
US 3⅜s '47	102.10	102.10	102.10	102.6
US 3⅜s '56	104.28	104.25	104.25	104.26
US 4s '54	106.26	106.21	106.26	106.24
US 4¼s '52	110.16	110.10	110.10	110.13
US 3⅜s '47 reg	102.2	102.2	102.2	

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	14¾	14½
Antioquia 7s B '45	10	10
Antioquia III 7s '57	9½	9½
Antwerp 5s '58	82½	82½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	45¾	45¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50¼	50
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49⅞	49⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50	50
Australia 4½s '56	71½	70¾
Australia 5s '55	77	76¼
Australia 5s '57	77	76¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	61	60½
Austria (Lower) 7½s 50	57	57
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	61	61
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¼	94¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	65½	65
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97	96½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100½	100½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105¾	105⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅞	104¾
Berliin (City) 6½s '50	56⅞	52½
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	68	67
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	67	66½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	58⅝	58⅜
Berlin Elec 6s '55	62⅜	61⅛
Bogota (City) 8s '45	20¼	20¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5⅞	5¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6⅛	6⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	19⅜	19?
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	19
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18¾	18½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21	20½
Bremen 7s '35	70½	69
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28	28
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22½	22
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	22	22
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	44	43½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	12¾	12⅛
Canada (Dom) 4s	87½	87
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99¾	99¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101	100¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	13	12¼
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	15	15
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	10½	10⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8⅞	8¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	9	9
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	9⅞	9¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	9½	9
Chilean Loan 7s '60	7⅜	7¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	55¼	55¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	27	27
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	34¾	33½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	34½	33½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	67½	66⅞
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	73	72½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	15⅝	15⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	28½	28
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	24	24
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74¼	74
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41	40½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	13	12½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	74	73½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	86	86
Denmark (King) 6s '42	91	91
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	85	85
Dresden 7s '45	63	63
Duke Price Power 6s '66	49	47½
Dutch EI 6s '47	100	100
Finland 5½s '58	59½	59
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	63	63
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	68	68
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100⅝	100⅜
Frankfort 6½s '53	48	48
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	74	73⅝
German 7s '49	84	82½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	71¼	70¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	64½	64
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	64⅛	63
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	72⅝	71
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	51½	50¼
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	63⅞	62⅞
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	53¼	51½
Germ Cen Elec 7s '45	57⅝	57⅝
Germ Govt Int 5½s '65	62⅝	62½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	64¼	64¼
Hamburg 6s '46	54	54
Hansa 6s '39 ww	60	60
Harpen 6s '49 ww	70	69
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	44	44
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	56¼	56¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96¾	95¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94	93¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49	48¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	59½	59
Karstadt 6s '43	39	37
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	13¾	12¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct '59	13	12⅞
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	63	61
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	90	89½

Second Week Of Year Sees Gains

THE mercantile reviews show that while there has been no broad forward movement in business as a whole, more resistance to adverse influences is being offered than a year ago. Executives are better aware today of what they have to face, and have exerted themselves to bring about sharp reductions in overhead and to increase efficiency to the utmost, while at the same time spreading work, so that there is better chance for profit on smaller volume. Retail buying is more normal, and customers have responded well to January clearance sales. Wholesale purchasing for spring has commenced, and evidence points to a policy of giving more attention to quality.

There are signs of some recovery in the heavy industries from the restricted operations of the year-end period. Schedules are continuing to expand in the automotive industries, and there is a slight gain in steel operations, due to steel car plant orders, auto specifications and miscellaneous railroad buying. Furniture buying is somewhat better, toy makers look for a good year, and the textile situation continues favorable.

	High	Low
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	65½	65½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89	88½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	19½	20
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	20	20
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	96½	96½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	20	20
New South Wales 5s '58	73¼	73¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¼	105¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	56½	56½
Norway (King) 6s '43	85½	84⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	85	83½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	67	67
Nuremberg 6s '52	52	50⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	45	45
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	43	43
Paulista Ry 7s '42	39½	39½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	9¾	9¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6½	6
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	56⅛	56
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	55⅛	55
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	62	61¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	15½	15¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	15½	15⅜
Prussia 6½s '51	61	60
Prussia 6s '52	59½	57
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96¾	95½
Rhine Main 7s '50	71½	71¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	67	66¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	67¼	66½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	73⅞	73⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	67⅛	66⅝
Rhinelbe 7s '46	63⅞	62½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	11	10⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	12	12
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	15⅛	15⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91	90½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	101	101
Ruhr '53	57	57
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	12⅛	12⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	13	13
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58⅛	57⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	23	23
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	66½	66½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	73½	73
Saxon State 6½s '46	65¾	65¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	21	21
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	21¼	21¼
Siemens 7s '35	93	93
Silesia Bk 6s '47	49¼	49¼
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	58	58
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	44	43
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	98¼	98
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅜	104½
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	42	41⅞
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	50⅛	50⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	46	46
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	35⅝	35
Tyrol 7½s '55	60½	60½
Ujigawa El Pow 7st 7s '45	45½	45½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	56½	56
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	56¾	56¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	56	56
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	31¼	31
Vienna 6s '52	64¾	64¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	55	53½
Wurttemberg 7s '56	65¼	65¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	48	47⅜

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; leaders stiffen in late dealings.

Bonds: Irregular; rails sag.

Curb: Steady; list moves narrowly.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; market dull.

Cotton: Steady; trade buying.

Sugar: Barely steady; Cuban selling.

FOREIGN

London—Trading on the stock exchange was dull and featureless with the exception of home rails which were weak on uncertainties regarding the wage situation on the railroads. The closing was dull.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse moved irregularly, and the market closed quiet.

Paris—Trading on the Bourse was quiet and prices were slightly irregular under the influence of first half month liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.05	6.12	6.05	6.12	—.02
March	6.16	6.20	6.13	6.18	—.03
May	6.29	6.32	6.26	6.31	—.02
July	6.42	6.44	6.38	6.43	—.01
October	6.60	6.62	6.57	6.62	
December	6.71	6.75	6.70	6.75	—.01

Spots 6.25, unchanged. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	6.09	6.09	6.07	6.07
March	6.18	6.18	6.11	6.16
May	6.29	6.29	6.25	6.28
July	6.39	6.41	6.35	6.40
October	6.57	6.59	6.53	6.59
December	6.67	6.70	6.67	6.70

Tone at close, quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.21	6.21	6.21	6.21	—.03
March	6.30	6.30	6.21	6.24	—.06
May	6.41	6.41	6.32	6.38	—.03
July	6.54	5.54	5.46	5.46	—.09
October	6.72	6.72	6.64	6.66	—.10
December	6.81	6.81	6.95	6.77	—.07

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.03	5.04	5.02	5.04	— .03
March	5.03	5.05	5.03	5.05	— .03
May	5.05	5.07	5.05	5.07	— .03
July	5.08	5.10	1.08	5.10	— .03
October	5.12	5.14	5.12	5.13	— .03

Spots 5.27, off 3 points. Tone at close, quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	55.00b	55.00b	....
October	55.00b	55.00b	....
November	55.00b	55.00b	....
December	5.00b	55.40b	....
January	52.70b	53.50	....
February	52.70b	53.50	....
March	53.50	54.50b	+1.00
April	53.50b	54.00	....

b—Bid. Tone at close, quiet steady.

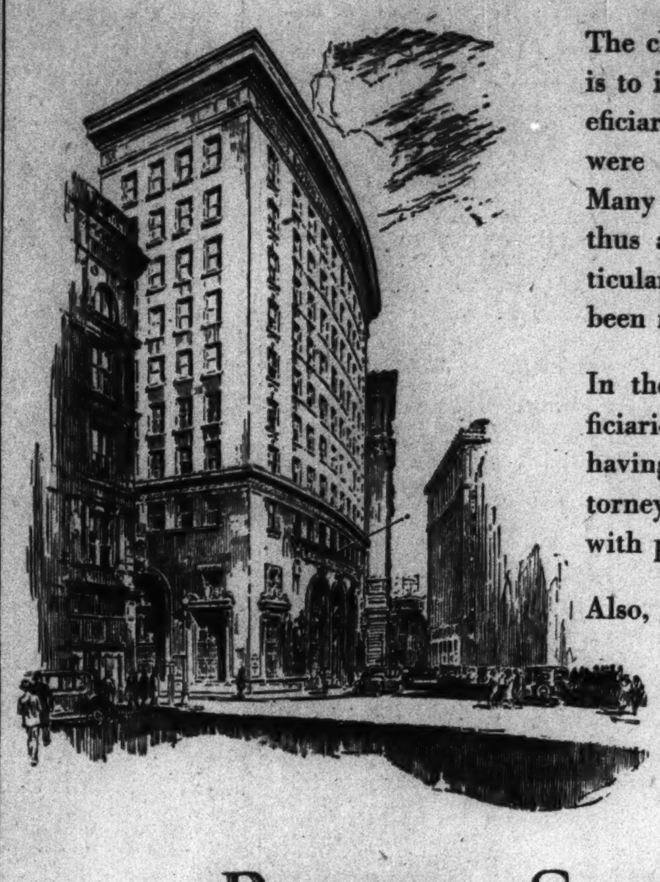
NEW YORK CITY BONDS

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—New York City 6 per cent special corporate stock notes due 1935 to 1937 are currently quoted at 103 to 105½. These notes were brought out at par a year ago and sold fractionally under par a few weeks ago. The 4¼ per cent bonds of 1981 are quoted at 95½, 96 asked and the 4½s of 1957 to 1979 at 99 bid, 100asked.

FEWER BANKS CLOSE

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Thirty-nine banks, with deposits of $11,624,000, closed in the week ended Thursday, compared with 32 in the previous week. The American Banker reports. Suspensions for the new year now total 73, with deposits of $24,305,000.

In the Best Interests of Testators and Their Beneficiaries



The chief purpose of those who make Wills is to insure proper provision for certain beneficiaries. But Wills made a few years ago were predicated on values then existing. Many of those values have depreciated and thus altered the distribution intended, particularly where bequests of fixed sums have been made.

In the interest of testators and their beneficiaries, we wish to point out the wisdom of having old Wills reviewed by the family attorney and redrawn if necessary to conform with present conditions.

Also, carefully consider the advantages of naming as Executor and Trustee this experienced fiduciary whose principal business has long been the management of Estates and Trusts.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

100 FRANKLIN STREET

At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
3 Alum Co Am	49½	48¼	49½
1 Alum Co Am pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
6 Am Cit P&LB	4⅝	4½	4⅝
17 Am Cyan B	4¾	4¼	4¼
1 Am El sec pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4 Am Equities	2½	2⅜	2½
2 Am & Fgn P war	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Am Founders	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18 Am Gas&El	32¼	31½	32¼
4 Am Invest	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Am Light&T	17½	17	17½
6 Am Sup Power	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Ark Nat Gas A	1½	1½	1½
1 As El Ind	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 As G&EL A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 As G&E pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 As Tel Ut	1½	1½	1½
6 Atlas Corp	8⅛	8	8⅛
1 Atlas Corp war	3	3	3
B			
1 Bellanca Airc vtc	1	1	1
1 Burma Ltd (.045g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Butler Bros	1¾	1¾	1¾
C			
50 Cab & Wire B	⅜	⅜	⅜
7 CAM CO vtc	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Can Marc Wire	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Cen St El	2½	2½	2½
40 Cities Service	3	2¾	2⅞
1 Cit Serv pf	16¼	16¼	16¼
50 Cit Svc 7 7 pf	18½	18½	18½
1 Comwlth Edis (5)	80	80	80
8 Comwlth & So war	⅜	5-16	⅜
7 Comstock Tun	⅝	9-16	⅝
1 Cons GE Balt (3.60)	65	65	65
50 Cons Min Sm Can	60	60	60
1 Cord Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Cresson Gold	¼	¼	¼
2 Crocker Wh	3⅝	3½	3½
2 Cumberlnd P L rec	5	5	5
D			
2 Deere & Co	9⅝	9½	9½
2 De Forest	⅜	⅜	⅜
5 Detroit Aircraft	¼	¼	¼
E			
2 Eisler Elec	1	1	1
70 El Bond & Sh	20⅛	19⅝	19¾
7 El Bond & Sh pf	42½	42	42
7 El Pow As A	3¾	3¾	3¾
10 Europ El deb rts	¼	¼	¼
F			
25 Fla P&L 7 pf	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Ford M Can A	6½	6½	6½
1 Ford Mot Ltd	3¼	3¼	3¼
G			
5 Graymur	21	20½	21
†10 Gt A&P nv	150	150	150
†10 Gt A&P 1st pf	120¾	120¾	120¾
H			
2 Hudson Bay M&S	3 ⅛	3⅛	3⅛
I			
1 Internat Pet	10½	10½	10½
1 Inter S Raz B	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Inter Util B	1	1	1
†10 Inters Pow Del pf	10	10	10
1 Irving Air Ch	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Ital Superpow A	1½	1½	1½
J			
†50 Jersey Cent P&L pf	71½	70¾	71½
L			
7 Lake Shore M	29	28¾	29
1 Lakey Fdy & M	¾	¾	¾
1 Lefe Real pf	4	4	4
1 Lone Star Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Long Is L pf	81¾	81¾	81¾
M			
2 Merritt-C & S	1	⅞	1
1 Mesabi Iron	¼	¼	¼
1 Mid West Util	¼	¼	¼
20 Montgom Ward A	55⅛	55	55
N			
4 Nat Bellas Hess	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1 Nat Service	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Nat Un Rad	½	½	½
1 Newberry	13	13	13
1 Newmont Min	16¾	16¾	16¾
7 Niag Hud Pw (1.20)	16⅛	15⅞	16
3 Niag Sh Md B	5½	5¼	5¼
2 Nor Pip L (½)	5½	5⅜	5½
3 Novadel-Ag (4)	45⅝	44¾	45⅝
O			
12 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
P			
1 Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Pan-Am Airways	25¼	25¼	25¼
3 Parker Rust-Pr	32	31½	31¾
4 Pennroad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
51 Pioneer Gold	4	3¾	3⅞
50 Pitts Lake E (2½)	30	30	30
50 Pub Svc N Ill (3)	42	42	42
50 Pub Svc N Oil	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Pub Ut Hold war	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Pub Ut Hold xw	⅜	⅜	⅜
70 Pug St P 5 pf	24	23	23¼
R			
2 Relian Intl A	2½	2½	2½
S			
†50 Safety Car H & L	18½	18½	18½
4 St Regis Pap	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1 Salt Cr Prod (1)	4	4	4
3 Seaboard Util	¾	¾	¾
1 Selected Indus	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Shenandoah	2½	2⅜	2⅜
4 So Cal Ed A pf (1½)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
†20 S W G & E pf (7)	50	50	50
16 St Oil Ond (1)	21¾	21⅜	21¾
2 St Oil Ky (1.20)	11⅛	11	11
†50 St Oil Ohio (1½)	19½	19½	19½
6 Stutz Mot Am	17⅝	17	17⅝
2 Swift & Co	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Swift Int (3)	15	15	15
†50 Swiss-Am El pf	32¼	32¼	32¼
T			
3 Tampa El (2.24)	24½	24¼	24½
2 Technicolor	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
6 Tech-Hugh G (.60)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Todd Ship (1)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Transcont Air	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
U			
1 Unit Dry Dock	¼	¼	¼
32 Unit Founders	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1 United Gas	2	2	2
2 Unit Gas pf	26	26	26
9 Un Lt & Pow A	4	3⅝	4

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 US & Int Sec	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 US & I Sec pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2 US Elec Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 US Play Cd	12½	12½	12½
1 Util Pow & Lt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Ut P&Lt B ctf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
W			
1 Wayne Pump cv pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
75 West Cartridge pf	61	59½	61
1 Wilson Jones	6	6	6
5 Woolwth Ltd	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Wrigth Harg	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Y			
9 Y Oil & Gas	½	½	½

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 Ala Pow 5s '46	100	100	100
4 Ala Pow 5s '51	96	95¾	95¾
9 Ala Pow 4½s '67	81½	81	81½
3 Ala W Ser 5sA'57	64⅝	64½	64⅝
15 Alumin Co 5s '52	98	97¾	98
7 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	58	58	58
2 Am Com P 5½s '53	6	5½	6
14 Am El&P 6s '57A	25¼	24¼	25
15 Am G&E 5s 2028	91¼	91	91¼
7 Am P&L 6s 2016	61¼	60½	61¼
5 Am Rad 4½s '47	96½	96½	96½
3 Am Roll M 5s '48	55	54	55
18 Am Roll M 4½s '33	69⅞	69	69⅞
2 Am Seat 6s '36	36	35	36
3 Appal Gas 6s '45 B	5	5	5
28 Appal El Pw 5s '56	96½	96¼	96½
11 Ark P&L 5s '56	90½	89⅞	89⅞
1 As G&E5½ '38inv ct	24	24	24
10 As G&E 5s '50	25	24	24¾
5 As G&E 5½s '77	32	31¾	31¾
2 As G&E 5s '68	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 As G&E 4½s '48	23½	23½	23½
15 As G&E 4½'49 C	23½	23	23⅜
1 As Rayon 5s '50	50	50	50
1 As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 As Tel Ut 6s '33	45	43	45
10 As T&T 5½s '55 A	25⅜	25	25¼
16 Balt & O RR5sF'96	39	37½	38
4 Baldw Loc 5½s '33	85½	85	85½
4 Bates V Bag 6s'42xw	63	60	60
Bell T Can 5s '55 A	100	10	100
1 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	100	100	100
3 Bell T Can 5s'60C	100	100	100
1 Birh El 4½s '68	79½	79½	79½
2 Birm WWks 5½A'54	96	95¼	96
1 Bos Term 3½s'47	86	86	86
5 Broad R P 5s '54 A	48	47¾	48
2 Bflo G El 5s '39	106	106	106
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '54	93	93	93
10 Caro P&L 5s '56	70½	70¼	70¼
5 Cedar Rap Mfg 5s'53	98	98	98
4 Cen Ariz L&P 5s '60	91	90¼	90¼
2 Cen Ill Lt 5s '43	104⅞	104¾	104¾
3 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	76	76	76
3 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67F	73	72	72
2 Cen Me 4½s '57 E	92¼	92¼	92¼
19 Cen P&L 5s 56	65¾	65¼	65½
13 Cen P Svc 5½s 49	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
16 Cen PS 5½s 49 xw	2¼	2	2¼
8 Cen St El 5½s 54	46¼	46	46¼
6 Cen St El 5s 48	45¼	45	45
2 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	39⅜	39	39
3 Chi Dist E 4½s 70 A	83	82⅞	83
2 Cin St Car 5½s 52A	55	55	55
3 Cin St Car 6s 55B	62½	62	62½
73 Cities Ser 5s 50	38	36¾	38
12 Cit S Gas 5½s 42	58	56¾	58
5 Cit S G Pipe 6s 43	68	67	68
13 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	40⅞	40	40⅞
11 Clev Ry 5s 33	96	95¾	96
2 Cowl Ed 5s 54B	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Comwl Ed 4½s 56C	100¾	100⅝	100¾
1 Comwl Ed 4½s 57D	101	101	101
1 Comwl Ed 4½s 60E	101	101	101
15 Comwl Ed 4s 81 F	92¼	91½	92
7 Comwl Ed 5½s 62G	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
2 Comwl Sub 5½s48A	85	84⅞	84⅞
2 Conn L&P 5s 62D	106¼	106⅛	106¼
21 Conn Riv P 5s 52A	99	98¾	99⅞
6 Con GEL&P 4½s 35	103¾	103½	103¾
25 ConGEL&P BA4s 81	98¾	98½	98¾
4 Con GEL&P Ba	99	99	99
1 Con Gas Ut6½s43A	4½	4½	4½
5 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 A	26¾	26¼	26¾
1 Consum P 5s '36	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Consum P 4½s '58	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
1 Cons Wat Ut 4½s '58	74	74	74
30 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	60	59	60
23 Cont Oil 5½s '37	98¾	98½	98½
2 Cudahy P 5½s '37	92¼	92	92
10 Cumb CP&L 4½s '56	88	88	88
10 Dayton P&L 5s '41	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
1 Denv G&E 5s '49	101½	101½	101½
4 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	96	96	96
8 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	91	90½	90½
1 Dix Gulf G 6½s '37A	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 East U Inv 5s '54 A	21½	21½	21½
14 Ed El Ill 5s '35	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
5 Ed El Ill 5s '34	103¼	103	103
1 Ed El Ill 4½s '33	101¼	101¼	101¼
25 Elec P&L 5s 2030	45½	44¼	44¼
8 Emp O&R 5½s '42	46	44½	46
1 Fairb Morse 5s '42	52	52	52
6 Fed Water 5½s '54	33⅜	33	33¾
6 Fstone CM 5s '48	84½	84¼	84½
3 Fstone Tire 5s '42	88	88	88
10 Fisk R 5½s '31 cod	41½	41	41
7 Fla P&L 5s '54	69⅝	69¼	69½
5 Fla P 5½s '79 A	62½	62	62½
14 Gary E&G 5s '34 A	69	68½	68½
5 Gatin P 5s '56	71	70⅞	71
1 Gatin P 6s '41	52½	52½	52½
3 Gen Mot Ac 5s '35	103	103	103
2 Gen Pub U 6½s '56	20½	20½	20½
2 Gen Pub U 6½s '33	27⅞	27½	27½
5 Gen Refract 5s '33	58	58	58
2 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	45½	44½	44½
1 Gen W Wk 6s '44 B	13½	13½	13½
6 Geo Pow 5s '67	89½	89	89⅜
4 Gillette 5s '40	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	55½	55½	55½
1 Glidden Co 5½s '35	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Grand (FW) 6s '48	13	13	13
1 Great West P 5s '46	105½	105½	105½
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	100⅛	100	100
3 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100½	100⅜	100½
13 Hackensack W 5 A'77	95⅞	95⅛	95⅞
3 Hall Pr 5½s '47 A	63	63	63
11 Hacken W C 5 '38	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
1 Hood R 5½s '36	38	38	38
10 Hous Lt&P 4½s 78D	94¾	94½	94½
2 Hous Lt&P 4½ 81E	95	95	95
4 Hous Lt&P 5s 53A	102	101⅛	102
2 Hudson Bay 6s '35	83	83	83

Sales	High	Low	Last
18 Idaho Pow 5s '47	102½	102¼	102½
2 Ill Cen 4½s '34	42½	42½	42½
1 Ill Pw&L 5s '56 C	68½	68½	68½
3 Ill Pw&L 5½s '57	60	58½	58½
3 Ill Pw&L 6s '53 A	74	74	74
1 Ill P&L 5½s '54 B	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Ind & Mich 5s '55	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Nnd El 6½s '53 B	89½	89½	89½
11 Indpls P&L 5s '57 A	94⅞	94¾	94¾
6 Int P Sec 6½s '55 C	91	90⅞	91
1 Int Salt 5s '51	80½	80½	80½
6 Inters Pow 6s '52	42¾	42	42
13 Inters Pow 5s '57	60½	59½	60
1 IntersPSvc 5s'56D	72½	72½	72½
2 IntersPSvc 4½s'58	67½	67½	67½
2 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 IaPubSvc 5s '57	82½	80½	80½
5 Jamaica W 5½s'55A	101	101	101
7 Jen Cen P ½s'61C	95½	95¼	95¼
1 Kan P&L 5s'57 B	87	87	87
2 Kan Pow 5s'7 A	73½	73½	73½
1 Ky Util 5½s'8D	87	87	87
2 Ky Util 5½s'55 F	77	77	77
5 Ky Util 5s'61 H	73⅜	73¼	73¼
10 Kop Gas&C 5½'50	80½	80	80½
5 Kop Gas&C 5s'47	78	78	78
6 Laclede G 5½s'35	62¾	62¾	62¾
18 Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	84	83½	84
22 Lib McN&L 5s'42	50	49½	50
3 Long Isl Lt 5s'45	99⅛	99	99
5 L Ang G&E 5½s'49I	105	105	105
1 Los Ang G&E 5s'61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 Lou P&L 5s'57	93¾	-93¼	93¾
14 Mass Gas 5½s'46	98	97½	97½
8 Mass Gas 5s'55	93½	93	93
5 Memp P&L 4½s'78C	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 Metro Ed 4s'71	82	82	82
43 Metro Ed 5s'62 F	95⅝	94¾	95⅝
5 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	89	8½	88½
6 Minn P&L 4½s '78	80	80	80
1 Minn P&L 5s '55	87	87	87
2 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	82	81¾	82
6 Miss Riv P 5s '51	105⅛	105	105⅛
3 Mont Dak P 5½s '34	47	47	47
4 Mont LHP 5s '51 A	95⅛	94¾	95
7 Mont LH&P 5s'70B	94	93½	93½
6 Naragansett 5s '57	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Natl El P 5s '78	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
28 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	82½	82	82
12 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	69⅞	6⅞	69⅞
4 Nat Pub S 5s '78 ctf	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Nat Tea 5s '35	86¼	86¼	86¼
6 Neisner Bro 6s '48	22	22	22
3 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	68⅛	67¼	67¼
15 N Eng G&E 5s '50	58⅜	57½	58½
1 N Eng G&E 5s '48	59	59	59
3 N Eng G&E 5s '47	58	57⅝	57⅝
1 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 N Eng Pow 5s '48	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
1 N Orl PS 6s '49 A	48	48	4
35 N Orl PS 4½s '35	63	62½	62¾
30 NY P&Lt 4½s '67	98½	98⅛	98½
42 NYStE&G 4½s '80	90¾	89⅝	90¾
1 NYStG&E 5½s '62	104½	104½	104½
5 NiagFallP 5s '59A	105	105	105
41 NoAmL&P 5½s '56A	45	44½	44¾
2 NoIndG&E 6s '52	99½	99½	99½
5 NoIndPbS 5s '66C	89¾	89¾	89¾
6 NoNYUt 5s '55E	84½	83½	84
1 NoOhP&L 5½s 51	103	103	103
2 NoStateP 5½s '40	91¼	91¼	91¼
36 NoStateP 4½s'61	95⅞	95	95⅞
4 No'westPEl 6s '35	92	91	92
1 No'west PS 5s '57A	72	72	72
5 OhioEd 5s '60	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
6 OhioEd 5s '60 n	96¼	96	96¼
9 Ohio Pow 4½s '56D	98¼	98¼	98½
2 OhioPbS 6s '53C	95½	95	95½
3 OhioPbS 5s '54D	88⅜	88¼	88¼
5 Okla G&E 6s '40A	77	77	77
14 Okla G&E 5s '50	91	90¾	91
15 Pac G&E 4½s '57E	101¼	101	101¼
10 Pac G&E 4½s '60F	101¼	101	101¼
6 Pac G&E 5s '55D	105	104½	105
3 Pac G&E 5½s '52C	106½	106	106½
1 Pac G&E 6s '41B	111	111	111
1 Pac L&P 5s '42	108	108	108
4 Pac P&L 5s '55	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 PacWesOil 6½s '43	61¼	60	60
19 PenCenP&L 4½s '77	90	79½	80
3 Pen D & W 6s '49	30½	30½	30½
7 Pen D&W 6s '49 cod	31¼	31	31¼
2 Pen Oh Ed 6s '50	80½	79½	80½
2 Pen-Oh E 5½s '59 B	72	69½	72
6 Pen O P&L 5½s '54A	102½	102	102½
12 Pen Pow 5s '56	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Pen Pub S 6s '47 C	100	98	100
2 Peo G L&C 4s '81 B	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
9 Peo G L&C 6s '57C	105¾	105	105⅜
2 Phila El P 5½s '72	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Pied El 6½s '60A	62½	62½	62½
2 Poor & Co 6s '39	48	48	48
2 Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Potomac El P 5s '36	105½	105½	105½
2 Procter & G 4½s '47	105	105	105
4 Pow Sec Corp 6s '49	66	66	66
10 P Sv NH 4½s '57B	94	93½	93½
7 P Sv N Ill 5s '56	99¼	99	99
4 P Sv N Ill 5s '66 C	97¼	97	97
8 P Sv N Ill 4½s '80E	90⅞	90¼	90⅞
20 P Sv N Ill 4½s '81F	90⅞	90¼	90¼
16 P Sv N Ill 5½s '37G	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 P Sc NJ 6s ctfs	117½	117⅛	117⅛
1 P Sc Subs 5½s '49A	79¼	79¼	79¼
24 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	66⅜	65⅞	66⅛
3 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	65⅜	65X	65⅜
20 P Sd P&L 4½s '50D	61¾	61	61½
1 St L S&P RR5s'39	48½	48½	48½
26 Safe Har W 4½s '79	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
10 San Ant P Sv 5s 58B	80½	80	80½
3 S Dgo D&E 5½ 60D	105¼	105⅛	105¼
2 Seattle Lt 5s '49	50	50	50
1 Shaw W&P 4½ '67A	63	63	63
5 Shaw W&P 4½ 68B	62¾	62½	62¾
1 Shaw W&P 4½ 70D	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Shaw W&P 4½ 70C	70	70	70
4 S E P&L 6s 2025 A	81	80	81
22 So Cal Ed 5s '51	105½	105¼	105½
1 So Cal Ed 5s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 So Cal Ed 5s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 So Cal Gas 5s '57	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3 So Ind Ry 4s '51	38⅞	38	38⅞
4 Southern Nat G 6'44	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜
6 So'west GE 5s '57 A	81	80⅞	81
3 Sowestt Nat G 6s '45	37⅜	37	37
2 Stand G&E 6s '35	63	62	63
1 Stand G&E6s'35cvt	64	64	64
12 Stand G&E 6s '51	52½	52	53

Sales	High	Low	Last
8 Stand P&L 6s '57	48¾	48	48½
1 Stand Tel 5½s '43	30½	30½	30½
7 Sun Oil 5½s '39	103⅛	102	102
5 Superpow Ill 6s '61	91½	91	91½
5 Superpow Ill 4½s '70	83	81	81
1 Superpow Ill 4½s '68	82	82	82
5 Swift & Co 5s '40	96	96	96
4 Swift & Co 5s '44	102¾	102½	102¾
13 Tenn El P 5s '56	93½	93¼	93½
2 Tenn Pub S 5s'70	93½	93½	93½
6 Tex El Ss 5s'60	88¾	88¼	88½
1 Tex Gas Ut 6s'45	21	21	21
23 Tex P&L 5s'56	90¾	90¼	90¾
1 Toledo Ed 5s'47	105	105	105
37 Toledo Ed 5s'62	97¼	96¾	98¾
4 Twin C RT 5½s'52A	31⅜	31	31⅜
15 Ulen & Co 6s'44	21⅞	19⅜	21½
7 Un Gulf Cor 5s'50	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 Unit El NJ 4s'49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Un L&Ry 5½s'52	55	55	55
1 Un Pub 6s'42 A	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 U S Rub 6s'33	91	91	91
2 U S Rub 6½s'35	42	42	42
5 U S Rub 6½s'40	39½	39½	39½
1 Virg El&P 5s'55 A	100	100	100
1 Virg PS 5½s '46 A	75½	75½	75½
2 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	70	70	70
3 Waldf Ast 7s '54 cod	5	5	5
16 West Pa 5s 2030	60½	60	60
5 W Pa Pw 4s '61 H	101	101	101
2 W Tex U 5s '57 A	52¾	52½	52¾
11 W U G&E 5s '55A	88½	88¼	88¼
4 W'vaco Ch 5½s '37	103½	103	103½
4 Wisc P S 6s '52 A	96	96	96
2 Wisc P&L 5s '56 E	88	87½	88
2 Yadkin R P 5s '41	89	89	89

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
4 Agri M Bk 7s '46	30¼	30¼	30¼
5 Buen Aires Pr7½s47	35	35	35
37 Buen Aires Pr 7s 52	30	27	30
2 Burm & Wain 6s40	55	55	55
1 Cent Bk Ger 6s 52A	53	53	53
8 Cent Bk Ger 6s 51B	65	63	63
12 Com Pr Bk 5½s 37	65¼	64¾	64¾
3 Cubn Tel 7½s 41A	71	70¼	70¼
4 Ercole M El 6½s53A	75	75	75
5 Europ El 6½s 65	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 Europ Mg 7s 67 C	34	34	34
21 Ger C Mun 7s 47	60	59½	59½
23 Ger C Mun 6s 47	59¼	58	58
-9 37 30 37eistvt	ETAOIN	UNUNnn	
6 Gerfuerel 6s '53	69¼	69	69
1 Guan & Wes R6s'5 A	19	19	19
6 Hambrg El 5½s '38	69¾	69½	69¾
1 Hanover St 6½s '49	52	52	52
1 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	40½	40½	40½
3 Lima Peru 6½s '58	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	20½	20½	20½
1 Nippon EP 6½s '53	40	40	40
13 Prussia El 6s '54	65	65	65
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	10	10	10
1 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	62¼	62¼	62¼
3 Ruhr Husng 6½s '58	57	57	57
20 Russian 6½s 1919	3	3	3
30 Russ 5½s 1921	3	2¾	2¾
3 SantiagoCh 7s '49	5½	5½	5½
15 SaxPbWks 6s '37	66	65½	65½
4 Stinnes 7s '36	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
4 Stinnes 7s '46	57	57	57
1 TerniElec 6½s '53	75	75	75
1 UnElSvc 7s '56	76⅞	76⅞	67⅞
3 Un Ind 6½s '41	62	61½	61½

xdExdividend. exFirst sale since exdividend date or dates. xrEx-rights. aPlus extra or extras. bIncluding extra or extras. dPayable in scrip. ePaid last year. fPayable in stock. g Paid so far this year. hCash or stock.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.48⅜	.49	.48¼	.48¼	— ⅛
May	.48¼	.48⅜	.47½	.47⅞	— ⅜
July	.47¾	.48¼	.47⅜	.48¼	— ⅜
Corn					
September	.29¾	.30	.29⅜	.29¾	— ¼
May	.27¼	.27½	.27	.27	— ½
July	.28⅜	.28⅞	.28½	.28½	— ⅛
Oats					
May	.17¼	.17⅜	.17¼	.17¼	..
July	.17⅝	.17⅝	.17⅝	.17⅝	..
Lard					
January	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	..
March	3.87b	....	....	3.87b	—.05
May	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	—.05
July	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	..

b—Bid.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $30,790,800 (decrease). Total net demand deposits (average), $93,539,000 (increase). Time deposits (average), $3,891,000 (increase). Clearings week ending today $2,871,182,320. Clearings week ended Jan. 7* $3,156,851,160.

*Five days.

CRUDE RUBBER CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States last month totaled 16,990 long tons, compared with 21,910 tons in November and 21,400 in December, 1931, the Rubber Manufacturers' Association estimates. Consumption for 1932 was 313,122 long tons, compared with 348,986 in 1931.

DIVIDEND CHANGES

Standard Statistics Company reports 28 unfavorable dividend changes in the last week, an increase of eight over the previous week. There were eight favorable changes compared with 14.

MOODY'S COMMODITY INDEX

Moody's Investors Service commodity price index today stood at 81.1, compared with 81.3 on Jan. 13.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Toward a Film Directing Code

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

SOME day, we like to think, there may be held in Hollywood a conference of motion-picture executives, technicians and consumers, devoted to this topic: "How can we improve the product?" Out of this symposium could come a Code for Directors, reading in part somewhat as follows:

Avoid, so far as possible, stage methods in making a film. The cinema is a unique medium, not to be confused with the theater. In turn, the producers propose to make motion pictures rather than photographed plays. When we, the producers, choose to buy a play as the basis for a motion picture, we propose to have the whole presentation redesigned to make full use of camera possibilities. Preferably this redesigning will be done by the director. The director, furthermore, will be expected to stay with his picture until it emerges from the cutting room, for he will do his own assembling of the version to be exhibited if he is qualified in all ways for his job.

* * *

Do not use camera-conscious players. They embarrass the spectators. Camera-consciousness is self-consciousness, which spoils any work of expression. Camera-consciousness can be conquered, and its victims should be set to that task. Tell them to look at motion pictures of dogs and babies until they learn how to keep themselves from veiling the film's idea from the spectators.

When players from the theater are sent to you to work with, rehearse them carefully to secure a modulation of their stage acting methods. Almost invariably such players use a delicate exaggeration of tone and gesture as a necessary means of projecting their characterization over the footlights. In motion pictures this exaggeration is replaced by the magnification provided by the screen. Exaggeration of the means of expression becomes a nuisance, therefore in the films. Illusion is wrecked when the spectators are frequently reminded that they are looking not at figures in a motion picture design but at actors exhibiting their histrionism.

Care, further, should be taken that actors from the stage do not fall into routine voice work, using in the part of aristocrats, for example, that "top of the throat" speech of social convention even when they should be expressing some simple, deep-felt emotion. Such players seem never to be speaking from the heart, and again illusion is shattered. Have your assistants work with the juveniles of your casts until the little dears know the meaning of the words and so are able to speak like human beings with thoughts and emotions instead of like parrots.

* * *

Don't exploit personalities in a picture at the expense of its underlying idea. When an individual in a film works for the film's theme, his means of expression take on force from this very contact. The whole thrust of the picture is behind such a person. When the personality is played up unduly, the part is represented as being more important than the whole. Don't use closeups to exhibit personality. Closeups have their appropriate use as accents to the film's emotional high lights.

Transitions from one scene to another should be made so smoothly that the spectators can follow the movement with no strain of adjusting the vision to jerky pictorial changes. Note how attention is concentrated upon a phonograph record in "A Nous la Liberté," introducing a dissolve into the giant record that forms the business symbol of the great factory to which the scene is to be shifted. Inappropriate to a medium that is built up of visual motion is the use of a musical theme as a means of transition, as when a man's song is picked up by a band in a distant place. The transition should be made visually, music being used as the basis of the movement, not as the movement itself.

Don't represent people in past periods as being ridiculous, merely because they wore different clothes than we do today. These clothes were quaint, no doubt, but you can make them absurd only by falsifying what was good form in those other days. Too many persons in the audience know that you are not telling the truth, and the picture drops seriously in their estimation. This sort of thing does a possibly slight, but certainly insidious, harm to the whole motion-picture business. Again, don't represent the dramas of our forefathers as being played invariably with a naïveté that is all but indistinguishable from nit-wittedness. There were actors before the twentieth century, and a considerable number of persons in our film audiences saw them. They know that it is the present, not the past, which emerges as ridiculous when the present tries through falsifications to guy the past.

All the foregoing may be taken as the beginning of a list of things that should not be done in films, a list that can easily grow within any director's notebook as he ponders specifications for a code that might be called, "How Not to Make a Motion Picture." For we must first eliminate methods and materials that are inconsistent with our cinema medium before we can go forward to making films that truly are motion pictures. That day will evolve many directors of the quality of Pabst, LeClair, Chaplin, Murneau—directors to whom the film will be an individual means of expression.

Philadelphia's 'The Ten'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

AFTER a year's lapse, "The Ten," a group of women painters and sculptors, primarily Philadelphian, has returned to the exhibiting field this year with a varied and colorful exhibition in the Art Club gallery. The inclusion of two sculptors, Mrs. Gladys Edgerly Bates and Miss Joan Hartley, with eight painters lends added interest to the exhibition, as sculpture is so little seen in Philadelphia galleries.

Mrs. Bates, who several years ago won the Widener gold medal at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts for a figure carved in wood, is represented by various compositions, the majority of which deal with the human form, but in stylized manner, elongating and thinning shapes for design effect. Perhaps the most successful of the compositions is the full-length nude, carved in wood, titled "Falconer." This figure lacks the attenuation of forms so noticeable in many of the other studies. In addition to figure compositions Mrs. Bates offers the decorative garden ornament "Horse of Apollo," and the admirable bird arrangement, "Heron's Nest," in which the mother bird with fish in bill stands over her eager young.

Miss Hartley is less ambitious in her compositions, but reveals a delicate, feminine approach to subject matter. "April," a kneeling girl, is sensitive in handling. Several small figures make excellent bracket decorations, and a composition of two reclining figures has interest. These little studies, however, are weak in their treatment of form.

* * *

There is considerable variety of viewpoint and technique among the painters. One of the most daring, especially in still-life composition, is Mrs. Sue May Gill, whose ambitious canvas "Of the Garden" shoots vivid gladioli upward and downward from a base of zinnias. In portraiture, also, Mrs. Gill shows distinct style. Her study of a young Negro girl, "Linda," is especially striking. Posed in dark gray, green-edged, the girl has for background pulsing red, black and blue drapery suggestions. Quite the opposite in color is the demure yellow, brown and dull green range of the blonde character sketch, "Frances."

Mrs. Isabel Branson Cartwright, also a portraitist, is represented by a number of formal commissions, a garden sketch, and an excellent spontaneous study of the restorer of paintings, Hannah Mee Horner.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Russell Ferrell Colton contributes a series of unusual landscape sketches made in Hawaii, and ranging in color from blue or yellow-green to salmon. Characteristic is "Pali Cliffs, Oahu," which develops a feeling for tropical atmosphere from its various tones of green that stretch from dark verdure and yellowish mountain slopes accented by bare salmon-colored earth on to the misty lavender-gray of mountain distance.

Miss M. Elizabeth Price offers still-life compositions, landscapes with and without figures, and a screen. Miss Price works with a distinctive technique, producing tapestry-like patterns in close, dry color hatchings particularly effective in such compositions as "The Swimming Party" and "On the Ponte Vecchio." "Threshing at McGills" possesses greater interest in mass.

Miss Lucile Howard combines the dramatic and the poetic in such a canvas as her nocturne, "Night of the Banshee," an eerie Irish impression of moonlight lying yellow on a thatched cottage and on diagonal clouds that scud against deep, resonant blue of tree shadows. "Road to Market, County Cork," in which the stream of market wagons becomes a mere color line in a landscape tapestry, is also individual in viewpoint. Miss Howard contributes canvases almost equally divided in subject matter between Ireland and Venice, several of the latter compositions being part of her "Venice Series."

* * *

Miss Nancy M. Ferguson is an artist of quite different viewpoint. Her interest centers in Provincetown, its hill-town effect, and the compositional accents of its gabled roofs, its red chimneys and its towers, green, white and cream. Color range is from blue-white or gray through green to the blue of sea or sky, all accented with notes of black or red. Particularly noteworthy are her "Church and Town," a vista of geometric house angles, red chimneys and towers, and the smaller hill-town effect, "Church on a Hill Top."

Mrs. Fern I. Coppedge finds her interest in the Pennsylvania countryside. Winter and autumn are her favorite seasons, as they provide the color range best suited to her art approach. She brings to her compositions a rustic sense of old stone and stucco, and an interest in intense outdoor lighting effects. This is especially true of "Winter Haven." Other typical canvases are "The End of Indian Walk," "Early Pennsylvania," "Autumn" and "Hills of Easton."

Miss Constance Cochrane is the marine painter of the exhibition. Her strong studies of waves and rocks show appreciation for changing weather moods. "Rain Squalls" is an ambitious and interesting composition. Miss Cochrane also contributes several brilliantly colored still-life studies.

A memorial tribute is paid to Susette S. Keast through a group of paintings including her "Inner Harbor" and the still-life, "Calla-Lilies."

D. G.

Courtesy of the College Art Association and Graphisches Kabinett to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Two Girls at the Window," by Georg Schrimpf.

Worcester's New Museum And the 'International—1933'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, long an important contributor to American cultural growth, has taken another step forward by erecting a new building to hold its distinguished art collection. The new museum, which stands in front of the older building, to which it is joined, was formally opened on the evening of Jan. 6 in the presence of a cosmopolitan company of artists, museum directors, connoisseurs, collectors, dealers and critics. Mr. Francis Henry Taylor, director of the museum, introduced as speakers Mr. Edward Forbes, director of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, and Mr. Walter Pach, artist and critic.

The new building was constructed between July, 1931, and December, 1932, and was paid for out of funds set aside from income by a wisely governed directorate. During the 18 months when talk of a business recession was most persistent, this undertaking furnished work, directly or indirectly, to hundreds and perhaps thousands of men in Worcester and elsewhere.

For this happy occasion, the museum had arranged to display not only its own important permanent collections of Asiatic, European and American art, but also several loan exhibitions, notably the "International—1933," assembled by the College Art Association of America and shown here for the first time. Other important collections lent were the Josef Stransky Collection of Modern Art; Early American Art of Worcester County, and French Drawings of the Eighteenth Century, owned by Mr. Richard Owen of Paris.

Mr. William T. Aldrich of Boston was the architect of the new building. The exterior design is on classic lines. The most conspicuous feature of the interior is the spacious court, in Italian Renaissance style. The galleries are distributed about this court, on both floors, according to a plan now in favor in both Europe and America, and employed, for example, in the new Fogg Museum at Harvard. The grand staircase leading to the second level is particularly impressive.

* * *

The exhibits have been arranged in a historical and chronological sequence indicated by the numerical order of the galleries. By following this order, the visitor sees successively the examples of the Ancient Art of the Mediterranean, the Art of Greece and Rome, Early Asiatic Art, Later Asiatic Art, Japanese Art, Islamic Art of the Near East, Art of the Early Middle Ages, French Romanesque and Gothic Art, the later Middle Ages and Early Renaissance, the High Renaissance, the period of the Reformation and the Roman Catholic Reaction, the Eighteenth Century in Europe, Early and Nineteenth-Century American Art, Classical French Art and the Modern French School. Prints and drawings are shown in the gallery leading to the old building. The galleries at the top of the old building are devoted to decorative arts, and in the three galleries of the mezzanine floor are held current exhibitions—at present the "International—1933." The remainder of the old building is devoted to administrative and educational work.

Apart from the splendid court, the patrons of the new museum building take pride chiefly perhaps in the Chapter Hall or Refectory brought from the Abbey of Le Bas Nuell near Poitiers and reconstructed in its original state. This hall, built between 1160 and 1175, shows the beginning of the transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic style of architecture. The exterior side originally, according to the guidebook, had three windows, but in the fifteenth century a fireplace was substituted for the central window. Opposite, on each side of the portal, is an aperture divided by five colonettes with sculptured capitals and bases. The ceiling is divided into six compartments of quadripartite vaulting. Springing from piers in the four corners, it is supported in the center by monolithic columns surmounted by sculptured capitals and blocks.

* * *

The "International—1933" represents, among its 336 exhibits, the European countries, including Soviet Russia; Canada (represented for the first time); Central and South America, Mexico and the United States. Mural paintings by American Indians, lent through the Exposition of Tribal Arts, Inc., will be shown only at Rockefeller Center, New York, because their size prohibits traveling with them.

The pictures in this exhibition cover the usual range of style, from the representational to the abstract. It is of course impossible, in limited space and after a brief examination, to give any adequate notion of their average quality. Perhaps especial interest attaches to the pictures from the U. S. S. R., which seem to be on the whole less propagandistic than might have been expected, considering the utilitarian view of the arts taken by the Soviet rulers. But in a Portrait of Eisenstein by Constantin Vyalov the influence of the Five-Year Plan may be seen in the fact that the film director with his megaphone occupies only the lower right-hand corner of a picture which is otherwise devoted to a cameraman, a huge piece of bridgework, a warship and some workers happily singing to an accordion. "The Race of Cyclists," by Sergei Luchishkin, attracts attention because the trees alongside the road and the figures of the cyclists near the edge lean outward from the perpendicular. We remember in school days trying to achieve perspective by this device. Is that the object of Mr. Luchishkin?

* * *

Canada is represented by five landscapes wrought in characteristically competent Canadian style. "A Quebec Farm," by Alexander Young Jackson, translates with economy of means the stern and spare Quebec countryside. The parent country, Great Britain, has a large section in which many of the established names are included. These two sections are strongly conservative.

The French, the Spanish and the Scandinavians venture more readily into distortion and abstraction. There is one creation by Joan Miro, for example, of the type which causes merriment among the uninitiated. It looks like a curlicue dog barking at a spiraled moon. One observer suggested it was a portrait of Mickey Mouse. The artist gravely labels it "Scene, 1927." The Italian section was selected partly from the Venice International and partly from the artists' studios. "Adam and Eve," by Eugenio Vito, is remarkable for the masterly treatment of the flesh tints. In the German section, "Two Girls at a Window," by Georg Schrimpf, stands out by reason of excellent drawing and extraordinarily vivid light effect.

These are but a few random impressions. There will be a more adequate discussion of the show when it reaches New York in February.

L. A. S.

Boston Symphony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With Dr. Serge Koussevitzky away for his fortnight's midwinter holidays, Mr. Richard Burgin, concertmaster and assistant conductor, took over the baton for the twelfth pair of Boston Symphony concerts, Jan. 13-14. He opened his program with the "Pastoral" Symphony of Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams. Last fall, Dr. Vaughan Williams was the guest of the orchestra, and his Fantasia on a Theme of Thomas Tallis, played in honor of the occasion, attracted much interest and caused a desire to hear more of his music. It was recalled that the "London" Symphony had not been heard in Boston for nearly 10 years, and that neither the "Pastoral" nor the "Sea" Symphony ever had figured on a program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, though the "Pastoral" had been played by the New England Conservatory Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Wallace Goodrich. The selection of this symphony by Mr. Burgin was, therefore, a timely response to public demand.

A second hearing of the symphony tends to confirm the belief that there is an excellent reason why American conductors do not run to perform it, a reason unconnected with its musical qualities. The fact is, this is not grateful music for conductors. "Quiet and contemplative," the composer calls it, and the music abides by the description. Dwelling in modal remoteness, it never raises its voice or dances about except mildly in the third movement; but always sings sweetly and plaintively through misty valleys. We like this music for much the same reason that we like the Fourth Symphony of Sibelius, which it does not resemble, except in its spareness and its avoidance of anything in the way of "effectiveness." Mr. A. E. F. Dickinson has described its mood as one of "dreamy but impassioned contemplation." Dreamy it was, under Mr. Burgin's baton, but hardly impassioned. Possibly a more emotive reading would leave less sense of monotony. We should like to hear the score again; also the "Sea" Symphony.

Mr. Albert Spalding, soloist of the occasion, played the Mozart D major Concerto and the Chausson "Poème" for violin and orchestra. Mr. Spalding, one of the foremost of living violinists, is sufficiently versatile to adapt his style successfully to these disparate compositions—gracile and aristocratic for the Mozart, warmly emotional in the Chausson. This Franckish "Poème," we fear, is not destined to live forever; it begins to smell a little musty.

The concert closed with the Suite from Stravinsky's ballet, "Pétrouchka." Even without the stage spectacle, this can be delightful music. On this occasion the notes were all there, the phrasings, the rhythms, the tempi, the accents—everything was there but the breath of life.

L. A. S.

'The Emperor Jones'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

LOUIS GRUENBERG'S "The Emperor Jones," libretto after the play of Eugene O'Neill, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association, first time on any stage, Tullio Serafin directing the music. Metropolitan Opera House, afternoon of Jan. 7, 1933. The cast:

Brutus Jones.....Lawrence Tibbett
Henry Smithers.....Marek Windheim
An Old Native Woman.....Pearl Besuner
The Congo Witch-Doctor..Hemsley Winfield

Whence this manner?

Mr. Lawrence Tibbett is scarcely an artist in the conventional meaning of the word, least of all a singer and an actor, according to routine definition. In a direct view, he's just an American, who happens to have a grace and dignity of bearing such as no other man performing in opera here in years has possessed. Where does he derive his peculiar poise from? How does he come by his remarkable mastery of himself when interpreting a rôle and impersonating a character on the stage?

He's a Californian, someone observes.

Well, can that, perchance, mean inheritance of a Spanish tradition of some sort?

Let's seize upon any plausible explanation that offers, that so we may the more plainly keep aware of the fact. For Mr. Tibbett is assuredly as fine an example of a cavalier as ever donned cloak and buckled on sword, though it's a gaudy military uniform and a six-times-speaking revolver in the matter of his taking the title part in "The Emperor Jones."

To be honest with ourselves now, we are here out of regular opera land; we're on the Continent of North America, and one of our boys is diverting us with an exalted, indeed with a tragic, type of minstrel show, the music for which another of our boys is providing. A single personage carries the burden of entertainment in the modern show, so has the form been refined and simplified. No tunes, no romantic air for baritone voice, unless it be something in the line of a Negro spiritual at the climax of the action. Not the remotest trace, either, of "ragtime" or "jazz," if these words happen to survive acknowledgably in common talk.

There's a sort of singing, necessarily, in the orchestra; for instruments perforce sound successions of notes. Yet there's hardly enough singing done by the one principal of the cast (or shall we regard Smithers as a second principal?) to count seriously. For the text is delivered speech-fashion, on the plan of ordinary utterance but that sentences frequently end on tones in accord with the sound of the strings, the woodwinds, the brasses and whatever else Mr. Gruenberg scores for—the piano at times, and things that chime, tinkle, clang, rattle or roar oddly.

Not to overlook another element in the sonority, the chorus, hidden, or half-hidden, most of the time in the neighborhood of the wings, cries, wails, jeers and shouts in a sort of harmony. To be very free in our use of terms, we could ascribe a kind of melody to the distant drum that beats all through the night of Jones's wandering in the tropical forest. For harmony melody and rhythm are really a good deal interchangeable, and any one of the three rather implies the other two.

Mr. Gruenberg's "The Emperor Jones," like Mr. Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson," contains a series of scenes of fantasy, executed in dumb-show, which carry through happily in association with music. Should somebody insist that the piece becomes, in those episodes, mere pantomime, why, there's no answer. Pantomime they must be called.

All objections, however, admitted, this sublimated minstrel show, this monologue for baritone and orchestra, with interludes for chorus and ballet, falls but little short of being opera, and grand opera, too. Thrice and four times fortunate in its libretto, drawn from O'Neill's work by Kathleen de Jaffa, it looks like one of the Metropolitan's successes of the season. An American composer and an American author have come together on something; and if the composer's contribution is the less important, that certainly does not mean that it is altogether unimportant.

By the book, "The Emperor Jones" stands a drama in two acts. It was presented at the Metropolitan matinée in one act, lasting a little less than an hour and a half, and it was followed by Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci." The house, from gallery to floor, was a solid claque for the new production, loud in applause for Mr. Tibbett, and mindful, without doubt, of what Mr. Serafin as conductor, Mr. Alexander Sanine as director of the stage, Mr. Giulio Setti as master of the chorus, Mr. Jo Mielziner as designer of the picturesque jungle scenery, and Mme. Besuner and Messrs. Windheim and Winfield as Mr. Tibbett's colleagues in the cast, did toward the brilliant outcome.

On Paris Lyric Stages

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

SO FAR this season the lyric productions with most originality have come to us from Germany—two lyrical works by Herr Kurt Weill. These were the first performances here of "Mahagonny" and of a "schoolboy" opera, "Der Jasager." Expressing an outlook at once simple and profound, these strange works are written in a clear and direct style, and are presented with only a suggestion of *mise en scène*. As in Shakespeare's time, "labels" take the place of scenery. Everything is stripped of the unessential and is generalized in the most synthetic manner.

This primitive method of presentation—which at first surprised our public—did not detract from the success of these two works which deeply moved the audience. Herr Weill is, of course, the composer of the haunting "Opéra de Quat'sous," Pabst's cinematographic masterpiece. Herr Weill has the gift of spontaneous melodic invention, of effective repetition and those accents which—we do not know why—profoundly stir us.

He composes in a popular form those formulas of enchantment which delight us. In these two rough-hewn, crudely carved lyrical dramas he carries us away by the simplest means. One feels in him such sincerity of emotion that it is impossible to resist his appeal—which seems to come from dim and distant centuries and races and which opens mysterious sources of emotion.

* * *

The first of these two lyrical dramas is a bitter meditation on the vanity of human hopes. These are subjected to a merciless analysis and there is a penetrating satire on sentimentality in its most conventional phases. "Sérénade à la Lune," in the form of Blues, mocks discreetly but deeply at the facile emotion aroused by banal poetry. The work ends on a rather sad interrogation point.

The second work, inspired by a Japanese play, is a defense of renunciation and obedience, "Der Jasager" (He Who Says Yes) depicting a child who never questions the orders that he receives and who has determined always to "consent" out of respect for discipline.

This work, interpreted entirely by children, has, it is said, already been presented in 300 German schools. Will the result be a docile and submissive youth? Herr Weill has treated a forbidding theme with great effect.

* * *

Meanwhile, our two subsidized lyric theaters sink deeper and deeper into routine. The new director of the Opéra-Comique, instead of trying to rejuvenate his repertory, and thus conquer the younger generation which refuses to have anything to do with the musical theater, had the inappropriate idea of solemnly reviving "Le Pré aux Clercs."

This old comic opera, which dates back more than a century, with its superannuated melodies which have been vulgarized to excess, is built round a tiresome libretto full of the most unlikely situations. Moreover, the music demands a vocal virtuosity which could easily have been found in our theaters a century ago, but which no longer exists. The company of the Salle Favart made a very bad job of a very difficult task. Banal and conventional stage settings dispersed what remained of the spectators' attention. This unhappy enterprise will be prejudicial to light opera at a time when it needs to be helped out of a difficult situation.

* * *

The Opéra, for its part, will not gain much artistic or material profit from its latest production: a ballet of M. Serge Lifar based on a score by M. Sergei Prokofieff. The collaboration of these two Russians did not produce the result which one had the right to expect. M. Prokofieff, who has written such vigorous music, presents a bleak, colorless score, lacking in rhythm and not lending itself well to choregraphic treatment.

As for M. Lifar, he still adheres to the formula which made him successful when he made his choregraphic début in Diaghileff's Ballets Russes. This formula has become singularly empty and its repetition bores everyone. M. Lifar has been and is still a marvelous dancer, but he is not, in my opinion, a master of ballet.

* * *

It was also unwise to depute to him the composition of the scenario. In days gone by this task was intrusted to poets or dramatists, but now the master of the ballet is apt to improve is something — generally something which does not scintillate with originality. That has happened in M. Lifar's ballet, "Sur le Borysthène," which in less pretentious terms is "On the Banks of the Dnieper." We are shown a young man who, returning to his village, is welcomed by a faithful sweetheart whom he forsakes for a coquette. This involves him in difficulties with the coquette's father and fiancé. Worsted in this encounter, he finds himself separated from the girl who has stolen his affections. But the tender and faithful jilted one, who realizes she has no longer anything to hope for from him, sacrifices herself and enables him to escape with her rival. Such is the theme on which M. Lifar has improvised his variations. I know very well that the anecdotic ballet is no longer fashionable—but, after all, works like "Giselle," "La Source," "Sylvia," "Coppélia," "Mamounna," L'Oiseau de Feu" and "Pétrouchka," were more satisfying than these threadbare conventionalities of the stage.

Obviously, it is not with productions of this sort that our musical theater will regain the confidence and affection of modern audiences, who are forsaking it more and more. Our lyrical formulas must be radically modified if the musical theater is to continue its existence. Herr Weill's democratic and popular lyrical drama is quite possibly a sign of the times. It contains a new leaven which may give rise to a simple and powerful art capable of touching the masses. This formula should be studied closely, for it may prove to be fertile if properly developed. But in any case museum pieces, such as "Le Pré aux Clercs" and manifestations of a false avant-garde like the new ballet of M. Lifar, correspond to a twofold ideal which has shown itself to be a failure. May our theater directors profit by this lesson.

Shakespearean Revaluations

What the Author Meant, by George R. Foss. London and New York: Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d.; $2.50.

MR. FOSS'S book is an excellent counterweight to the mass of "armchair" judgments to which Shakespeare has been subjected in the past. All his comments on the Shakespearean drama arise out of his personal experience in producing plays for the Old Vic and the Oxford University Dramatic Society. As his title suggests, the fundamental of his approach to Shakespeare has always been a desire to find out what Shakespeare meant, and then convey this meaning as vividly as possible to his audiences. He has never believed in butchering his author to make either an actor's or a producer's holiday.

This outlook on the plays leads to some interesting revaluations. Mr. Foss thinks that the star actor has made Hamlet far too sympathetic a character, and he makes an able defense of certain aspects of Claudius and Gertrude. He sees Bassanio as the hero of "The Merchant of Venice," and regrets that first-rate actors do not prefer this rôle to Shylock, who is generally made the outstanding character to such an extent that the balance of the play is ruined. He feels that Mrs. Siddons's performance as Lady Macbeth has affected, to its harm, our entire subsequent attitude to "Macbeth." In this play it is Macbeth, not his wife, who is the dominant character, he insists.

Mr. Foss, however, occasionally reads too much into his author. He attempts to rationalize the caskets episode in "The Merchant of Venice" by suggesting that Portia was a foolish and impetuous young girl whom her father tried to protect from her folly by the curious precaution of the hidden portrait. Surely there is no evidence that Shakespeare did not intend this scene to be taken at its face value. Since it did not seem unlikely either to him or to his audiences, it is improbable that any such defense of what in his opinion needed no defense ever entered his head.

Mr. Foss is also considerably preoccupied in the historical plays with questions of historic accuracy in costumes and settings. It is notorious that matters of this kind did not trouble Shakespeare in the slightest. Since he himself never worried about them, it is doubtful whether a profound concern for such matters really helps to elucidate his meaning.

Mr. Foss remarks that Shakespeare is much more at home in dealing with wealthy and aristocratic characters than he is in his treatment of the poor. This is an observation which will be noted with interest by those students who are not satisfied with the orthodox theories as to the authorship of the plays.

Novelist Into Playwright

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London.

"A NOVELIST turned playwright has, I believe, certain advantages over the dramatist who has not done any other kind of imaginative work. The novelist has got into the habit of realizing his characters down to the last detail. It seems to me that the people in the plays of Maugham, Priestley and Galsworthy, for example—all men with a reputation as novelists—are 'rounder' and 'fatter' than those in the pieces of their theatrical colleagues."

Mr. Hugh Walpole said these words to me a few days after the successful launching at the Embassy Theater of his first play, "The Cathedral." Mr. Charles Laughton some time ago appeared in a stage version of Mr. Walpole's "Portrait of a Man With Red Hair," but "The Cathedral" is actually the first work that Mr. Walpole himself has done directly for the theater. It will not, he says, be the last. Mr. Walpole has no intention of devoting himself entirely to playwriting—too many novelists, in his opinion, have gone down that primrose path to the literary bonfire—but he is obviously tremendously excited by the theater, and wishes to do more work for it. "The Cathedral" is his own adaptation of one of his principal novels. Pe feels that if a novel is put on the stage at all, the adaptation should be the author's own work, for in passing from the one medium to the other the story requires pulling about, rearranging and cutting with greater ruthlessness than anyone but the author himself quite likes to show.

There are things, too, that the dramatist can teach the novelist, went on Mr. Walpole. Brevity, for example. "Not," he added hastily—perhaps catching a sudden vision of the 600 and more pages of his latest book, "The Fortress"—"not that brevity is always and invariably a virtue. The reviewer who maintains that a man can say everything he wants in 90,000 words is talking nonsense. The proper length for a novel is determined by its subject. 'Cranford,' with 60,000 or 70,000 words, is ideal in length. So is 'War and Peace,' which has about a quarter of a million."

Mr. Walpole's views on the theater are clear and definite. He thinks that the world today is interested in spiritual and moral problems more perhaps than it has ever been before. "The success of Charles Morgan's 'The Fountain,' both in England and in America, proves that," he said. The novel is trying to tackle this aspect of human experience, thinks Mr. Walpole, but as yet the stage has not awakened to the things of life that are really significant. On the one hand, it is exclusively concerned with cup-and-saucer drawing-room comedy; on the other, it is too often out of date. Mr. Walpole believes that both Mr. Shaw's "Too True to be Good" and Mr. Maugham's "For Services Rendered" failed to receive praise comparable to that given to their authors' previous works because they are behind the times. The mood of pessimistic despair which they evoke belongs to the period immediately following the war. It has now, in Mr. Walpole's opinion, given way to a much more courageous and hopeful outlook. The time has come for the theater to tackle the big things of life, the primary emotions, the really urgent problems. And to provide parts, also, "that actors can get their teeth into." Few close observers of the British theater will disagree with Mr. Walpole.

H. H.

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Prize of $1000, offered in 1932 by the Library of Congress under the provisions of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, has been awarded to a string sextet by Mr. Bohuslav Martinů, a native of Czechoslovakia. The jury consisted of Messrs. John Alden Carpenter, Olin Downes, Serge Koussevitzky, Louis Persinger and Carl Engel ex officio. The work will have its first public performance at the Library of Congress on April 25, 1933.

Established Nearly Half a Century
THOMAS SMITH
Specializing in old and new
VIOLINS and 'CELLOS
Bows by eminent makers.
Guaranteed strings.
The "THOMAS SMITH" Cases
Write for catalogue.
181 and 183 Sherlock St., Birmingham, Eng.

EXHIBITION *and* SALE
OF
PAINTINGS
OF
WYOMING
and NEW ENGLAND
BY
OGDEN M. PLEISSNER
Jan. 16th through Feb. 4th, 1933
THE CASSON GALLERIES
Irving & Casson—A. H. Davenport Co.
575 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

PAINTINGS ON SILK AND WATER COLORS OF
BALI
BY
SITTON
January 17th to January 28th
GRAND CENTRAL ART GALLERIES
15 Vanderbilt Avenue New York

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION
ANDERSON GALLERIES · INC
30 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK
Unrestricted Public Sales
NOW ON EXHIBITION
Oil Paintings
From the Estates of the Late Miriam D. Thropp, Willis Vickery, and Other Sources.
Examples by Rembrandt, Peale, Pissarro, Corot, Boudin, Hassam, Murphy, Dearth and others.
Sale: Jan. 19 at 8:15
Illustrated Catalogue on Request

KIMBALL ORGANS
Correctly Designed Superbly Built
SOME OF THE KIMBALLS IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

First Church	San Francisco
Fourth Church	San Francisco
Ninth Church	Los Angeles
Seventh Church	New York
First Church	New Rochelle
First Church	Little Rock
First Church	Oak Park
Second Church	New Orleans
First Church	Webster Groves
First Church	Kirkwood
Second Church	Spokane

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Established 1857
Kimball Hall 105 W. 40th St.
CHICAGO NEW YORK

GLASS BANKING BILL FILIBUSTER EASES UP SOME

Glass Replies to Thomas to Whom Long Temporarily Yields Place

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The filibuster which has tied up the Glass banking bill in the Senate for the past week continued today, with Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma temporarily taking the place of Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana as leader. Senator Thomas branched into an attack on Federal Reserve Board policies and Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, who has pointedly refused to debate the bill with Senator Long, defended the board.

For the past week the nation's business has practically stopped. The center of the stage has been held by the leader of a filibuster who resorts to a style of declamation probably not paralleled in any other legislative body on earth.

The facts of Mr. Long's delivery can be set down without exaggeration. He rarely reduces his voice below a shout.

He strides back and forth across the Senate. First he is looking at the presiding officer's chair, a minute later at the galleries in the rear. He is to the last degree gymnastic. He stoops, waves, squats, wheels, shakes his fists, arms, head and whole body. His words tumble out in a rapid, noisy flow. He does not bother about rules of grammar, and only laughs when patent inaccuracies are challenged. His style of delivery recalls camp meeting days, a quarter of a century back. While he talks, the Senate floor is almost deserted, but the galleries love the show which he puts on and constantly titter at his gaucheries.

Senator Carter Glass (D.), veteran former Secretary of Treasury, sits behind him waiting the chance to put his bill to vote. The measure is commonly accepted as the most important fiscal legislation advanced since the Federal Reserve Act. It is indorsed by President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt. But Senator Long has announced that "he knows more about branch banking" than Senator Glass, and continues his tirade.

Mr. Long not only threatens the Glass bill, but the form of Democratic government in the Senate, and this is the question agitating the upper house just at present. Elimination of the short session by the expected adoption of the Norris constitutional amendment will do a good deal to rid the Senate of filibusters, but it is being asked if something more is not needed. A revision of the cloture rule, so often discussed in the past, is being reconsidered.

Senator Thomas temporarily took Senator Long's place last night, after the Senate had shown its opinion of the latter's tactics by refusing, 50 to 14, to accede to his request to recess. Senator Glass held the session till 6:30 and then moved to recess, which was promptly done.

Japan's Excuses Held Untenable

Efforts of Japan to justify its policy in Asia by the Monroe Doctrine, are not admissible, according to Dr. G. Nye Steiger, associate professor of history at Simmons College. The United States never has attempted to exclude foreign commerce from the Western Hemisphere as Japan now is attempting to exclude it from Manchuria, he told members of the Simmons Club of Boston at a dinner meeting last night at the Woman's Republican Club.

Dr. Steiger, for 12 years professor of history and government at St. John's University, Shanghai, has written extensively about the Orient. He pointed out that Japanese-American relations might be divided into two periods: that before and during the Russo-Japanese war, when the United States acquiesced in Japan's policies including her continental aspirations, and the period which has followed the end of the war, when the United States and Japan have held conflicting views.

"Japan, although she has adopted the technique of the West," he declared, "has never departed from an essentially feudal social organization, with the result that she has been attempting to carry on modern business by methods which are closely related to the business methods of the Elizabethan buccaneers; and she can't see the difficulties which are going to result. In my opinion," the speaker said in conclusion, "we have no justification for going to war on any issue in the Far East—or on behalf of China."

TEACHERS EXTEND THEIR RELIEF AID

Boston school teachers have agreed to extend their monthly contributions of one, two or three days' pay to the welfare fund, which they gave from July 1 to Dec. 31, throughout the month of January, it has been reported. School custodians have agreed to extend their contributions for the entire year, it was said yesterday.

The agreement was made for one month only in an effort on the part of the teachers to substitute another plan for raising welfare funds, it was explained. When this alternate plan is drawn up, it will be submitted to the School Committee for its consideration, it was said.

SOVIET REGIME PENALIZES HIGH PARTY WORKERS

Expulsions and Reprimands Price of Lagging in Anti-Soviet Fight

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (AP)—Six prominent Soviet officials received drastic punishment today from the Communist Party's central and central control committees for offenses against the party. Two were expelled from the party, another was removed from the central committee and the others were reprimanded.

Publication last night of the resolutions of the joint session of the two committees disclosed a new "right" opposition within the inner councils of Communism.

Mr. Michael Tomsky, chairman of the State Publishing Department; Mr. Alexi Rykoff, Commissar of Communication, and Mr. Vassili Schmidt, chairman of the State Arbitration Committee, were placed under "strictest discipline" and warned they were not sufficiently active in the party's fight against anti-Soviet elements.

Mr. A. P. Smirnoff, Vice-Commissar for Agriculture of the Russian Socialist Federated Republic, by far the largest of the seven republics in the Union, was expelled from membership in the central committee. Mr. Nicolai Elsmont and Mr. P. Tolmacheff, respectively, Commissars for Supply and Municipalities in the same Republic, were expelled from the Communist Party. These three were accused of organizing clandestine opposition to the party. They probably also lost their government positions, though this was not stated.

The resolutions also revealed that the recommendations by Mr. Joseph Stalin, Chief of the Communist Party, were adopted for conduct of the second Five-Year Plan being inaugurated this month.

Calling for "sharp reduction in speeds of industrial production" for at least two or three years, the committees ordered an average yearly increase of only 13 or 14 per cent, compared with the 22 per cent average for the first Five-Year Plan. They decreed a 16.5 per cent increase in 1933 over 1932. The projected increase for 1932 over the preceding year was 36 per cent, but the actual increase was only 8.5 per cent.

With a view toward assuming a tighter grip on agriculture as a whole, the party ordained the establishment of "political sections" in all state farms and machine tractor stations. The latter, because they are in control of all mechanical facilities, are actually in command of the most collectivized section of agriculture.

The cultivated area for agriculture will remain the same as at present, about 234,650,000 acres.

Freight-Rate Rise Stay Is Granted

Expression of encouragement was voiced today by Mr. William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, over the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision to grant a stay of six months in carrying out its order relative to "fourth section" violations. This order, which was to have been effective Dec. 3, would have meant wholesale upward revision of commodity freight rates, it was said.

Mr. Day filed with the commission last November a memorial, urging that the carrying through of the order be held in abeyance. This was done in behalf of the Chamber and about 20 other New England organizations on the theory that the restoration of prosperity undoubtedly would be retarded if the carriers complied with the order and that freight rates already are at so high a level as to constitute a real burden on industry.

Permission for the arrangement has been extended from time to time by the commission, Mr. Day pointed out. But since the decision in the so-called eastern class rate investigation, which prescribed in effect a rigid mileage scale of class rates, the commission has been insistent that commodity rates be brought into conformity with the class rate scale. The outcome of the movement to delay the order, Mr. Day said today, "shows a measure of sympathy on the part of the commission, which may lead to more generous concessions at a later date."

TORONTO TO PRESENT MAMMOTH CHORUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The cycle of pageantry which is planned as one feature of Toronto's centennial celebration in 1934 calls for two mammoth choruses, it has been learned. For this reason a survey of city choirs has been made by representatives of the Toronto Centennial Music Committee, with the result that 360 organized church choirs are reported, with a total membership of 10,000 voices.

A chorus of 4000 to 6000 will be required, and as many more in the Empire Pageant to be held May 24, 1934, and two following evenings. The pageant will be directed by Dr. H. A. Fricker, conductor of the Mendelssohn choir.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—NBC, "Musical Moments."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 Sketch; local dance music.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 Dutch Band.
7:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 Boston Emergency Relief Program, from Mechanics Building.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conductor; Albert Spalding, violinist.
10:15 "Barn Dance."
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review; news.
11:30 NBC, Night Song; organ; trio.
12:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 Evening Tattler; news."
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Michael Ahern, baritone.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 Boston Emergency Relief Program, from Mechanics Building.
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 Magazine of the Air.
9:15 Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Oldsmobile; Gus Van; Olsen orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Popular soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trombone."
6:25 "Real Life Dramas."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Serial adventure story.
7:30 CBS, Meyer Davis Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 Dramatic program.
8:45 CBS, Budapest Gypsy Ensemble.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 "The Racket Wreckers."
9:30 Polo match, Canaries-Westwood, from Commonwealth Armory.
10:30 "Hill Billy George."
10:45 Report Bruins-Montreal hockey game, Frank Ryan.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30-4:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, "Our Government."
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Talk, "Getting the News."
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom."
6:00 CBS, America's Grub Street Speaks.
6:15 CBS, popular programs.
6:45 Weather; news; time.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15-9:00 Boston Emergency Relief Program, from Mechanics Building, Boston.
9:00 Studio period; news.
9:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
9:30 CBS, Carborundum Band.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 CBS, "Farm Relief and Business Recovery," Representative Marvin Jones, Texas.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, dance music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; studio.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony from Radio City, Erno Rapee, conductor.
1:15 "The Man Who Stole a Million."
1:30 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist, reporter; Casanowsky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 Hawaiian group.
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 National Youth Conference.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Sealed Power Program; Graham McNamee; quartet; orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, "Russian Gaieties."
8:30 Adventuring with Lowell Thomas.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, "Blue Danube"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 NBC, Edna St. Vincent Millay.
10:30 News; studio recital.
11:00 Studio period.
11:15 NBC, Popular recital.
11:30 NBC, Jesse Crawford, organist.
12:00 NBC, Stotsa's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:30 p. m.—Boston RKO Program.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Studio musical programs.
2:00 Big Brother Bob Emery.
2:15 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, Squibb Sketch.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Big Ben's Dream Drama.
5:30 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:45 NBC, Hall and Gruen, pianists.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:00 Parisian Program.
10:15 NBC, Talk, David Lawrence.
10:30 NBC, "Romances."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Nationaleers' ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinee of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
5:00 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
5:15 Dance music; Hawaiian group.
5:45 Studio announcements; news.
6:00 Coward Hour; soloists; organ.
6:30 Popular musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
8:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Male quartet.
10:45 Harlequin String Ensemble.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 Polish program.
1:00 CBS, Thirty Minute Men.
1:30 CBS, Church of the Air.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Blue Davidson's Cavaliers.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Josef Hofmann, pianist; Olin Downes, commentator.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums;" sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Local dance music.
9:00 Crockerville Mountaineers.
9:15 Vocal trio.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weem's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "Michael and His Lost Angel."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—"Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

ZENITH RADIO CORP.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—Zenith Radio Corporation reports for the quarter ended Oct. 31, a net loss of $126,131 after expenses, depreciation and adjustments, compared with a net loss of $75,943 in the preceding quarter and a net loss of $80,098 in the quarter ended Oct. 31, 1931. For the six months ended Oct. 31 net loss was $201,973, compared with a net loss of $137,609 in the like six months of the previous fiscal year.

Canada Sells Paper At Below Cost Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The situation in the newsprint industry demands effective and prompt action, the solution being the establishment of one central sales organization, into which every company shall pool existing contracts, was the opinion expressed by R. O. Sweezey, during an address here. "In some of the Canadian mills today paper is selling at less than it costs to make it. Leaders in the industry must stop cutting prices and a fair basis be adopted. Every paper company has been fighting one another and under the most destructive kind of leadership that has ignored regulating facilities of the most attractive kind," said Mr. Sweezey.

"Within the past few hours a temporary truce seemed to be in the making and pointed to a 'gentleman's agreement.' This has again been upset by someone in the party. With some mills running at full capacity and others at 20 and 40 per cent of capacity, there is no agreement which can hope to offset a renewed price war.

"The immediate adoption of a central sales plan is the only effective way to stop a further cut in the price of the product. Those mills which operate today at full capacity while others are operating only at a quarter capacity are heading for destruction, unless they are willing, or are compelled, to coöperate in a plan of self-preservation. Once order and common sense are made to prevail in the industry, there will be such extraordinary bargains available for new capital that it may be expected to flow in from many directions," concluded Mr. Sweezey.

Bus-Rate Fixing Asked in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That buses and trucks operating in Ontario be placed under the administration of a transport committee, in particular to fix rates, tariff charges and to eliminate harmful competition was the request of a deputation of the Ontario joint legislative committee.

This committee, representing organizations of engineers, conductors and trainmen, recently waited on Mr. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario. Their claim was that railways have to suffer unfair competition from motor vehicles. They also asked that buses be barred from highways where railways give adequate service.

The deputation maintained that the railway must remain the dependable means of transportation and travel. As taxpayers aiding in the upkeep of the highways, the railways further did not consider it right that these should be used by their competitors without payment of a larger share of the cost of maintenance.

Mr. Henry promised that the question of motor vehicle and railway competition will be considered at the conference of the federal and provincial governments at Ottawa.

EDITOR PROTESTS CUBAN CENSORSHIP

HAVANA, Jan. 14 (AP)—Formal protest was lodged at the United States Embassy yesterday against Cuba's new censorship regulations. The protest was made by Mr. John T. Wilford, an American citizen, and the editor and proprietor of the English language Havana American News.

In the absence of Ambassador Harry F. Guggenheim the protest was received by First Secretary Edwin Reed. A copy of it was turned over to the military censors who are administering the regulations under the general staff of the army. Spanish language newspapers have been censored here continuously since the 1931 revolt. On Monday the regulations were extended to take in the three English language papers.

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS (Continued)

The IGA Groceteria
Quality Groceries and Meats Fruits and Vegetables
Tel. 966 COR. MAIN AND HENDRY

HOLLYWOOD

College Grill Hollywood Florida
Good Food Pleasing Service
SOUTHERN HOTEL

JACKSONVILLE

Burchgott's
Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
Kickernick Underthings
for Women and Children

Rinso
The Granulated Soap
WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Mrs. J. A. McKee, Inc.
The Latest Creations in Smart Corsets and Corselettes
Lingerie Negligees Trousseaux
12 W. DUVAL STREET Phone 5-5436

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.

FAMILY WASHING
STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Miami 33445.

Nordell's
Miami's Largest Shop of Distinctive Millinery
140 EAST FLAGLER ST.

The Most Delicious Food in Miami
Maxwell House
"Good to the last bite"
Full course dinners 50c
Try our famous smothered chicken
Special Turkey Dinner Sundays 50c
Continuously from noon to 8 P. M.
2147 S. W. EIGHTH STREET

BRANDT'S FOOD SHOP
GROCERIES—WESTERN MEATS
DELICATESSEN—BAKERY GOODS
WE DELIVER
7900 Biscayne Blvd. Phone Edgew. 1000

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 SEYBOLD ARCADE
Featuring
DEXDALE Quality Hosiery
at Reasonable Prices

LAVIDA BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. CORA MOOMAW
Permanent and Finger Waving. Facial. Care of the Scalp. Hair Tinting—at reasonable prices. Open night by appointment.
119 N. E. SECOND ST., MIAMI, FLORIDA
Phone 2-1352

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

A. H. DEREMO, Owner
Abstracts of Title
Special Title Searches
J. M. Blow Title Company
318 Seybold Bldg., Miami, Fla.
Phone 31521

Hart Hardware Company
New Location, 44-46 N. E. First Street
Coleman Instant Stoves, Lamps and Lanterns. Davis 100% pure paint. Kitchen utensils and fishing tackle.
Phone 3-1616

BILTMORE CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality Work *Prompt Service*
Phone 3-1544 42 N. E. 29th St.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

WHITE BELT LAUNDRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
15 lbs. for $1.00
PHONE EDGEWATER 1568

Connecticut Cafeteria
Our usual cafeteria service, well prepared foods, and special 35 and 40 cent meals.
116 N. E. THIRD STREET
Near Corner N. E. First Ave.

Commonwealth Title Corporation
Abstracts - Escrows
Title Insurance
Every service for investors in real estate or mortgages.
714 First National Bank Bldg.
Miami, Florida

OPALESCENT BEAUTY SALON
OPAL ECKHOFF, Prop.
Specializing in all branches of beauty culture
173 E. FLAGLER—(Opp. Olympia Theatre)
Halcyon Hotel Bldg., Miami, Fla. Tel. 2-4985

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

Laura Jacobson CAFE
Hotel Urmey, Miami, Florida
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Famous Air-Cooled
SIEBERLING TIRE
For Quicker Starts and Dependability
USE A WILLARD
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
Distributor
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Jean *SMART HATS*
EXCLUSIVE, INEXPENSIVE
MOULDED TO THE HEAD
Remodeling Reasonable
13 S. E. 2ND AVE.

Steaks Chickens
LATCH STRING INN
Biscayne Boulevard and 19th St.
"UNUSUALLY GOOD FOOD"
Special Dinners 50c, 75c and $1.00
Sea Foods Popular Prices
Phone 2-0718

PETE & TITE EYE'S SERVICE STATION
Firestone Tires, Cities Service Gas
560 N. E. 13TH STREET
(County Causeway) MIAMI, FLA.

WHITE BELT DAIRY
MILK and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Old Plantation Ice Cream
Miami, Fla. Ph. Edge. 1686

Hamlyn Mattress Co.
1158 N. MIAMI AVE. Phone 2-4886
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLYN, Proprietor

Penton's Service Station
Cities Service Gasoline
Hood Tires and Tubes
ELEVATED GREASE RACK
CRANK CASE SERVICE
Phone 2-7729 3400 N. E. Second Avenue

MIAMI BEACH

LOUIS' GRILL
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Where selection and preparation of food is under personal direction of
LOUIS FISCHBEIN, Prop.

ORLANDO

OSCEOLA HOTEL
Orlando, Florida
American Plan
Steam Heat, Excellent Cuisine, Pleasant Atmosphere. Ideal Climate. Lovely Grounds. Convenient to Business District. All Churches and Schools. Literature and rates by request. Open November to April.
Phones 5581—5200

Costley Motor Company
Incorporated
720 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
ORLANDO, FLA.

DIXIE KUHR'S
Battery and Electric Service
Willard
Pan-Am Gas and Oil—Greasing and Polishing
COR. SOUTH ORANGE and JACKSON
Phone 3111

DICKSON-IVES CO.
Orange Avenue, Phone 4134
Southern Fashions for Women, Children and the Home

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. 23 Years
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Ave.
PHONE 3176
ORLANDO WINTER PARK
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Orlando Laundries, Inc.
Operating
HILL LAUNDRY CO. ORANGE LAUNDRY CO.
COLONIAL CLEANERS
Hill Phones 6085—Winter Park 413

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

The MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
TWO SHOPS
CLARENCE BROWN
Things Men Wear

PALM BEACH

Orchids Flowering Plants Roses
Arcade Flower Shop
9 Everglades Arcade
Dial 6500
Palm Beach
Now Open Service and Quality

Italian Ware Venetian Glass
FANNIE RUHSTADT
Incorporated
Breakfast Tray Sets—Candles
NEW LOCATION 223 NORTH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE
Engineering Service Department
Phone 2-5133 Guaranty Building

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
INCORPORATED
STATIONERS
BOOK STORE
Office Equipment
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Hatch's Inc.
A Complete Fashion Store . . . Now Featuring 1933 Fashions

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty
3409-11 SO. DIXIE Phone 2-2309

SARASOTA

2369 — Phones — 7185
Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
SARASOTA'S OLDEST, LARGEST AND BEST

ST. PETERSBURG

LOWREY'S
Young Folks' Toggery
Everything Boys and Girls Wear. Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price. Sizes two to eighteen.
346 CENTRAL AVENUE
St. Petersburg, Fla.

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH ST. NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

S. R. McIntosh & Co., Inc.
Specialty Store
516 Central 8 Beach Drive

WILL-O-WAVE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture.
"Exclusive but not expensive"
MAE E. SCOTT, Proprietor
Pennsylvania Hotel
314 Fourth Street North
Telephone 62021

ERMEE
A DISTINCTIVE SHOP
Specializing unusual merchandise, Ladies' Sportwear, Hats, Lingerie, Imported Novelties.
24 FIFTH STREET SOUTH Dial 44-117

WELCH THE TOP MAN
TOPS—SEAT COVERS
AND
BODY AND FENDER REPAIRS
DUCO REFINISHING
Phone 72-535 323 9th St. North

Mrs. T. A. Quinn
NuBone *Semi-Custom and Custom-Made*
CORSETS
A boon to those inclined to stoutness.
21 PENFLORA ARCADE DIAL

Rogers Dry Cleaners
NEW PRICES NOW IN EFFECT
Men's Suits Cleaned Ladies Plain Dresses and Pressed and Top Coats
75c $1.00
No change in our high standard of Work and Service.
1700 CENTRAL AVE. Dial 4187

RILEY'S
ROSER PARK CLEANERS
913 9TH STREET SOUTH
PHONE 54-224

"WE FIX 'EM QUICK"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
Two Locations in St. Petersburg
Under General Management of
R. T. LEAVENGOOD
806 CENTRAL AVE. 11 THIRD ST. NORTH

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Expert Service by Competent Operators
104 FOURTH ST. N. DIAL 8006

JANAY' BEAUTY SALON
Solicits Your Patronage
MODERN EQUIPMENT
EXPERT ATTENDANTS
CONVENIENT LOCATION
228 1ST AVE. N. DIAL 46,031

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

Belle & Company
MILLINERY AND GOWNS
You are invited to inspect a complete line of
FALL COATS
in the Season's Newest Styles and Materials
Priced from $29.50
5TH ST. AND 1ST AVE. N.

TAMPA

Splendid Values
at
Attractive Prices
in
Every Department
at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567
"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"
Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.

Tampa Stuart Stores Dairy Products Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVRI LEE HATS

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

RUTLANDS
507-11 FRANKLIN
A Complete Department Store

WINTER HAVEN

WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE
The Jolley Motor Co.
of Winter Haven and Auburndale
CHEVROLET

BOOZER'S REPAIR SHOP
Dependable Auto Service
Pennsylvania Tires USL Batteries
PHONE 22-831

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Ha. 6304. 870 Westmont Road, S. W.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Good morning every body
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

Whitman's Laundry
"Rain-Dri-Dried"
THRIF-T-WASH
16 lbs. wash—flat work finished, wearing clothes returned damp, ready to be ironed 96c
CALL JA 0414

RANKIN-WHITTEN REALTY CO.
BUSINESS PROPERTIES SALES—LEASES
WILLIAM V. KINGDON

W. O. PIERCE DAIRY
Certified Milk Grade A Raw Milk Day Old Eggs
CHAMBLEE, GA. CHEROKEE 2212

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys—Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

MANRY'S CASCADE FLORIST
Flowers for Every Occasion
We Deliver
1169 CASCADE AVE. Ra. 7931

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
206 S. BEACH STREET
"A GOOD PLACE TO SHOP"
Fine Silks and Cotton Goods from the best manufacturers. Bed Linens. Dainty Lingerie. Hosiery. Sweaters. Bathing Suits. McCall Patterns

Prince George Coffee Shop
and Restaurant
in the Prince George Hotel
The same high quality of food and service at greatly reduced prices. Special parties. Private dining rooms.

FORT MYERS

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Sarasota—Bradenton—St. Petersburg
1231 First St., Fort Myers

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-422
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

REPUBLIC COKE
We solicit inquiries for both domestic and industrial coke.
Republic Steel Corp.
Birmingham, Ala. Phone 3-4149

MOBILE

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Milk from Pure Bred Jerseys Only
Phone Dexter 3108

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 8-6236 8-12 a. m. daily

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 WHERE ECONOMY RULES
"Quaker Maid is Better Made"
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
230 SECOND AVENUE N.
We Also Sell Best Grade
Domestic Coal and Coke
PHONE 3-5246

A Sure Sign of Spring . . .
The NEW DRESSES
at
CAHEEN'S

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Panama CARBONS RIBBONS
Made by one of the oldest and largest manufacturers in the world.
THE TIDWELL COMPANY
124 HURT BUILDING

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS.
DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville
Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables.
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 5-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

SOUTHEASTERN ICE and COAL Co.
300 SO. GRAHAM STREET
CERTIFED COAL
Telephone 2-1104

REID'S
The Better Food Stores
1408 E. MOREHEAD STREET
707-9 PROVIDENCE ROAD
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Delicious foods . . . prepared for these of discriminating judgment . . . at the
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
539-547 PENN ST. READING, PA.
"The Home Is Our Only Competitor"

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WE BUY AND SELL ANTIQUES
Boston Art Gallery, 1114 Boylston St., Boston
Consignments and Appraisals Solicited

APARTMENTS TO LET

Service..
Apartments are plentiful and rates are low everywhere, but at PELHAM HALL they are combined with a standard of service not exceeded anywhere.
A Few Suites Are Available Some Furnished
Pelham Hall
Nordblom Management
1284 BEACON STREET
Brookline BEAcon 2430

ARLINGTON — Modern 5-room apartment, convenient and best location; reduced rental. Arl. 0966-W or write K-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Two sunny rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; gas, heat, electricity; 1 block from bus. Hillside Ave. and 184th Street. Telephone Vigilant 4-0997.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST ARMS
59 Locust Avenue
Overlooking Long Island Sound
7 Rooms—$150
Elevator apts., sun porches, dining alcoves, fireplaces, refrigeration included in rentals. Call or phone New Rochelle 2280 or Scarsdale 472.

RYE, N. Y.—HIGHLAND HALL
131 Purchase Street
Attractive 4-room apts., cross ventilation, electric refrigeration, dining alcoves, linoleum. Near station and stores; Town Beach privileges. Phone Rye 1500 or Scarsdale 472.

SCARSDALE, N. Y. (EASTCHESTER)
THORNYCROFT
SUPERB VIEW PARKWAY WOODS
On Garth Road—Elevator Apts.
Attractive 3-room apts. with sun porches, dining alcoves, cedar closets, electric refrigeration included in rental. Five minutes to station. On premises or phone Scarsdale 472.

LONG ISLAND, North Shore, Overlooking Sound—5 rooms, furnished; unfurnished, refrigeration, garage, fireplace; 26 minutes N. Y. C. Plaza 3-0043.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BUSES FOR SALE
Model 50 White in good condition; offer wanted. J. H. RISCOX, 161 Clement Ave., West Roxbury, Mass.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3585

CARE FOR CHILDREN

MENTALLY and physically handicapped children given loving, understanding care and training in small family home near Boston. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
339 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7748
224 E. 84th St. El. 5-9033

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, first-class, gowns and dresses, coats and evening wraps; remodeling, alterations; also ready-to-wear. Telephone Clarkson 2-2281, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 5030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HAND made popcorn bedspread, large size; gent's dress suit, size 40; Victor Victrola. Telephone Winchester 1009-W (Mass.).

FOR SALE OR TRADE

For Sale or Exchange
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—One-family Spanish type, 2-story, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large living room, tiled floors, heat; corner 105x127 best residence section; garagette for 2 cars and 3-room apartment; might exchange for smaller home in suburbs of New York City; free and clear. OWNER, 145 14th Ave. North.

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coat made to your measure, $200. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

HAIRDRESSERS

SHAMPOOING and marcelling; permanents a specialty, $3.50 and $5.00. 18 Westland Ave., Suite 8, Boston. Tel. Com. 8546.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham St. West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

INSURANCE

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Stock or Mutual Companies. Time Payments.
HERMAN KANOLD
60 Robert St., Roslindale Parkway 0857-W

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 E. 33D, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER having 2-room office wishes to share with another. 1239 Little Bldg., Boston.

OFFICES WANTED

LADY wishes to share practitioner's office 2 days a week, anywhere in Boston. MRS. M. C. NEWCOMB, 120 Florence Ave., Revere, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

ADULT COUPLE will welcome two elderly persons into quiet private home in Dixie; beautiful location; modern, steam heat and open fires; southern home cooked food; comfort and hospitality stressed. Excellent references. Write Box X-2, Rm. 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON, MASS. — 2-family; excellent location; priced very low; might consider exchange for Cape Cod property. Tel. Arl. 3079-R.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Introduce to your friends, neighbors, Dijon, a natural aid to beauty; unsurpassed in quality, value; beautifully packaged; sells easily; builds permanent income through repeats; commission basis; write for liberal offer to representatives. DIJON LABORATORIES, 342 Madison Ave., Dept. A-1, New York City.

WANTED—Sales agent in Washington, D. C., and Westchester County, New York, to represent hand quilting studio. Must have selling experience and good personality, capable of meeting exclusive clientele. Samples and training furnished without charge. Representative must furnish own car. Commission basis. Address Box H-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, Huntington Ave.—Large, unfurnished room, bath, kitchenette, refrigeration. Call Hancock 6281 between 10 and 5.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 20 Clearway St., Suite 5—Warm, pleasant room; near church; permanent or transient; reasonable. Tel. Kenmore 1439.

BOSTON, 93 Mountfort St., Suite 2—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; convenient to car lines; reasonable. Ken. 3640.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Furnished front room with large closet; $5 a week. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLYN (Boro Hall)—Clean, sunny rooms at reduced rentals; refined house; singles $3.50 and $4.00. 205 Amity St. Main 4-1690.

NEW YORK CITY, 412 West 110th St.—Modern, newly decorated, newly furnished, studio type, Frigidaire, housekeeping; $5 up. FOSTER, ACademy 2-6217.

NEW YORK CITY, 522 West End Ave.—Comfortably furnished room, private bath, in apartment, facing West End Ave.; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3069.

NEW YORK CITY, 107 W. 86th—Attractive room, 1 or 2 high class business women; only roomer. Schuyler 3240. References exchanged.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., 606 So. Olive Ave.—Furnished rooms in large pleasant home overlooking lake; quiet and restful; conveniently located; Christian Scientist preferred.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SALESMEN and WOMEN with security or real estate experience; opportunity for real earnings; on commission basis; not stock or bonds. Apply Monday or Tuesday between 10 and 3 at Room 1039, Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR, experienced, offers faithful service, anywhere; references. Write Box A-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR—Young, married, 8 years' experience; excellent and careful driver; references. IRVING COOKSON, 1010 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Ken. 3316.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate desires position; experienced English teacher; familiar with office work; chauffeuse. Box H-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED cook, willing and obliging; good references. Write Box M-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GOVERNESS—Five years' experience, high school and college education. A-1 references. Willing to do anything. Home more important than salary. Box B-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED lady to assist small family in exchange for room and board. H-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, thorough understanding dining room, wishes position as hostess, waitress, assistant, inn, tea shop; refined personality; splendid references; go anywhere. OWEN, 747 E. 222nd, New York City.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH, cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE, Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Lady to make and sell the new fadeless wood fiber flowers; good moneymaker; free samples on request. Write REAL ART FLOWER STUDIOS, 734 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

SANDRA COSMETICS SUPREME—A complete quality line; made in Hollywood; send for prices and terms. "SANDRA," 740 So. Carondolet, Los Angeles, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA — Attractive Spanish house, Palos Verdes Estates on coast near Los Angeles; for sale, rent or trade, Beacon Hill Boston, or Wellesley property. DAWSON, 90 Warren Street, Brookline, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

SCREW-HOLDING screw driver! Removes, holds, inserts screws one-handed from inaccessible places! Not magnetic! Garages, carpenters, mechanics, electricians, theaters, radio, auto owners are prospects! MILLEN MFG., 7-K Water St., Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"MARY MOORE" hand-made dresses for little girls are wanted by your friends. Have you time to show them by appointment only? Liberal commission. WM. MOORE CO., Box 156, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

MALE attendant, valet, companion, experienced, capable; cheerful and intelligent service given; experienced traveler here and abroad. P-16, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ATLANTA, GA.—THE ELMS, TOURIST HOME
414 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
Reasonable Rates Mrs. Jas. D. Erwin, Jr., Hostess

MIAMI, FLA.—Residential hotel, heart of city, 30 bright, sunny rooms, private or connecting baths; refined patronage solicited; reasonable rates. VINE VILLA, 251 N. E. Second St.

MIAMI, FLA., Hotel Wellsley, 1203 N. E. 1st Avenue—Continuous hot water, shower and tub bath; reasonable rates. Ph. 2-3623.

PALM BEACH, FLA., Twin Palms, 225 Australian Ave., Near Ocean—Home for paying guests; suites and single rooms with every comfort; excellent meals. Phone 5065.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Hotel Windermere, 221 5th Ave. N.—Cheerful rooms, steam heat, private baths; 3 doors from Christian Science church. Dial 85,115.

THE BIENVILLE HOTEL
Gulfport, Miss. A home hotel overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., Hibiscus Lodge, 1230 South Olive Ave.—Attractive rooms on lake front overlooking Palm Beach; meals if desired; home cooking; permanent, transient guests; reasonable rates.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON	
107 Falmouth St.	Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK	
270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 5-2700
LONDON	
2 Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS	
3 Avenue de l'Opera	Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN	
59A Unter den Linden	Tel. A2 Flora 0170
FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 23.400
PHILADELPHIA	
902 Fox Building	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI	
1229 Ingraham Building	Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO	
1058 McCormick Building	Tel. Webster 7189
DETROIT	
3-101 General Motors Bldg.	Madison 3610
CLEVELAND	
1499 Union Trust Building	Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS	
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg.	Tel. Chestnut 5170
KANSAS CITY	
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.	Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO	
625 Market St	Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES	
Van Nuys Building	Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE	
824 Skinner Building	Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON	
1022 Am. Bank Building	Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

HARDWARE Manufacturers' Agents with old-established connection desire sole agencies in British Isles for Imported Goods and will act as forwarding Agents for Foreign Buyers. FRANK SHELDON & CO., Daimler House, Paradise Street, Birmingham 1, England.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PARIS—Modern, comfortable French home; central position; telephone; terrace; good cuisine. MME. MULLER, 50 rue Cardinet, Parc Monceau.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents 29 Southampton Bldgs.
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND—Rest cottage, 2, Wherstead Rd., Cashmere, from 35/- weekly. Phone 35-802.

POST WANTED

LADY NURSE, 23, trained, desires charge infant or toddlers, France or Germany (town); experience England, Sweden; student; free January. Box M-2205, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS AND BOARD

Switzerland
MONTREUX - CLARENS
In villa with splendid view on Lake Geneva, attractive rooms with board, excellent food, afternoon tea; 7-9 francs; modern conveniences. MRS. E. CAMBIER, Park Dubochet 17.

STAMPS FOR SALE

BINCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

EUROPE

FRANCE

PARIS

Marceline
Smartest Hats in Paris for the Price
4, RUE DU MARCHE ST-HONORE

STUDIO
A. CALNING
Revillon Building
44, Rue La Boëtie
Tel.: Elysées 89-40
Original creations at very reasonable prices
FASHION ADVISER

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

GERMANY

BERLIN

A. Hefter
Gegr. 1853 Establ. 1853
PRIME MEAT and DELICATESSEN
Branches in every district
Feine Fleischwaren Stadtküche
Filialen in allen Stadtteilen
BERLIN, GERMANY

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 63, Tel. D 6 Wedding 0789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N Kastanien Allee 56
FURNITURE also SUITES
Large selection low prices, easy payments
Gediegene eleg. Einrichtungen Einzelmöbel
Gr. Auswahl niedrige Preise Zahlungserleicht

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Paying Guests Received
Opportunities for quiet study.
Christian Scientists preferred.
MRS. E. WEGERIF BREMAN
Beethovenstraat 97 Z

GROCERY
J. CASPARIS v. d. LAAG - Overtoom 71
Handel in Koloniale Waren en Comestibles. Scheepsprovisie Leverancier van Verkade's Biskwie.
Established 1874 Telephone 81936

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

ITALY

FLORENCE

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
has transferred to Via Porta Rossa II
next to Palazzo Davanzati

Large Steam Laundry and Ironing Establishment
CESARE BELLUCCI
Via Faentina 192, Florence Tel. 50-001
Grand Prix and Gold Medal Florence, London, Paris, Brussels
Chemical Cleaning, Plate and Linen for Hire

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

BOOK BINDING
Excellent Work
BIRGER ROTHEIM
Abbedieng veien 4 Tel. 59293

Chr. Erichsen
Haircressing in all its branches
(Dame-Frisörsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt. 8. Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

One Should *Never* Visit Stockholm without visiting Paul U. Bergström's Department Store . . . Everything for men's and women's wear on all occasions . . . Fascinating objets d'art of Swedish handwork.
"PUB"
Corner Drottninggatan and Kungsgatan

High Class Drapers
BRUNKEBERGS-MAGASINET
KUNGSGATAN 8

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia.
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

BOOKS — MAGAZINES STATIONERY
A. B. Biblioteksbokhandeln
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 12

KERSTIN RUNBÄCK
PIANO LESSONS
Grevmagnigatan 3 Tel. 73963

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Bollwerk 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
BOLLWERK 15, 1-6 p. m. daily

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. A. G. Berne
Marktgasse-Amthausgasse
CHILDREN'S TOYS
Prompt and Civil Attention. Only Highest Quality Goods at Lowest Prices. Novelties of All Kinds.

Parpan
BERN ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 6
Ladies' Costumes, Frocks and Underwear
LADIES' COATS
CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Gerber - Schönthal
DYERS and CLEANERS
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI und CHEM. REINIGUNGSANSTALT
LÄDEN: Breitenrainplatz 37
Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 3
Tel. 21.597

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23.454

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY Ltd.
Berne - Zurich
THE HOUSE FOR CARPETS AND LINOLEUM

Carpenters and Joiners
RUDOLF CHRISTEN
WYLERRINGSTR. 7
High Class work guaranteed
Prompt repairs

AL. SIMON, *Cutler*
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware • Pocket-Knives
Scissors • • Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

PHOTO HOUSE AESCHBACHER
Kodaks—Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 4
Zytglockenlaube 4

All Sorts of Books obtainable from
A. FRANCKE
BUBENBERGPLATZ 6
BERNE SWITZERLAND

PLASTERER and PAINTING BUSINESS
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. Chr. 15.21

Permanent Waving
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
T. V. RUEGG-PERRIN
Marktgasse 20, 1st floor. *English spoken*

ED. MEYER v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
BERNE SWITZERLAND
Thunstrasse 11 Tel. Bw 33.3

KOLONIALWAREN
KROPF-BALMER
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

All Leather Articles
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 TEL. 27.516

ALB. BAUER
GUTES STEINMETZBROT u. FRUCHTBROT
BAKERY
Stauffacherstr 5. Tel. 36530

KÄSERMANN
KOLONIALWAREN
GROCERY
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

BIEL

R. SPÖRRI
Optical Goods
Kodaks Repairs
Films Developed

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS

GENEVA

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
PLACE des BERGUES

COAL COKE WOOD
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Leman Tel. 22.763

COIFFURE & BEAUTE
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4 RUE BONIVARD *English Spoken*
Beside the English Church
Tel. 24.370

SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO. Ltd.
Interlaken, Grindelwald, Wengen

LAUSANNE

PIANOS ORGANS
Large and varied stock of new and second-hand Pianos. Cash, hire, exchange.
Fœtisch Frères, S. A. Lausanne

Founded in 1856
Hosiery Haberdashery
WEITH & CIE
RUE DE BOURG 27
Knitting Wool, Cotton and Silk Materials for embroidery and fancy work. Knitted Sports Garments. Jaeger's and Rasurel's Underwear.

AUX DOCKS
15 ET 18 RUE HALDIMAND, LAUSANNE
Our speciality is "BALLY" High Class Footwear for all the family

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

Finest Grocery Store
A. GANTIN-CRAUSAZ
Rue Enning 6
All Swiss CHOCOLATES
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

Everything for Gentlemen
VICTORIA HOUSE
MODE MASCULINE
Ch. Hort Petit-Chêne 28

MONTREUX

First-Class Ladies'
HAIRDRESSER
Coiffeur pour dames de 1er ordre.
Erstklassiger Damen-Salon
FRED & RICO
Place du Marche 7
Ancienne maison Frederic Tel. 63937

NEUCHATEL

GUYE-ROSSELET
Rue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie—Parapluies
Articles de voyage
Reparations
Leather Goods, Umbrellas, Repairs

HUG & CIE
en face de la Poste
RADIOS—GRAMOPHONES
RECORDS
"His Master's Voice" Agents

A. BERNARD
NOUVELLES GALERIES
rue St. Maurice
CHAUSSURES—SNOW BOOTS
PANTOUFLES—MAROQUINERIE
Footwear

ZURICH

RENNWEGTOR
C. Zellweger & Cie
Drapery Novelties
Tel. 32.624
HAUSMARKE

Beurer
High Class Footwear
Bellevueplatz Paradeplatz

hörnlein
COIFFURES
Zurich 1 St. Moritz
Löwenstrasse 1 Carlton-Hotel
Tel. 38.163

OTTO JACQUES GASSMANN
Poststrasse 7. Bahnhofstrasse 24
Zurich
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

OFFER FLOWERS
Rudolf Saenger
Kappelergasse No. 16. Tel. 52827

SPEZIALGESCHAFT
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear made to measure.
Taschentücher
Cravatten eigene Fabrikation
G. WERREN, Plattenstrasse 50
Zurich 7. Tel. 44.543

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES (PROP.) *Ltd.*
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein St. Phone 1883 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Crosse & Blackwell's Products

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Tel. 6021, 6025 & 6028 Cen.
43 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

133 LONGMARKET STREET
Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department
"VANITY FAYRE."
Ladies' High Class Hair-dressing Establishment
WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results.
Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants.
Tel. 249 Cen.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

LOWTHERS BREAD
76 ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

Anstey's
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and SHOEMEN.
WEST STREET TELEPHONE 2325

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
REPAIRS SPECIALITY
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction. School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books. WEST STREET

"WAVE CREST"
Home for those seeking rest and study. Near beach with beautiful views. All modern conveniences: Terms moderate. Under personal supervision of MRS WALKER-WILSON. Address: P. O. Isipingo Beach, South Coast, Natal.

NATAL
CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLE
Limited
251 PINE STREET Phone 3114
Guaranteed New Laid Eggs — delivered daily. Packed and tested under careful supervision.

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BLDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 1493

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
Limited
High Class Confectioners

Cakes and Pastries despatched anywhere in S. Africa for overseas customers. Satisfaction guaranteed.
ORDER DEPT.,
96 Pritchard St.
"House of Quality"

For Fire Motor, Marine and every class of INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
10-11 Commercial Exchange Buildings, Main Street, JOHANNESBURG.
BLOEMFONTEIN BOX 583
PORT ELIZABETH BOX 3
EAST LONDON BOX 62
The Northern Assurance Company Limited

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
Heiman's Buildings Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P O Box 1229

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs, Pritchard Street
Johannesburg S A
Teachers of Shorthand Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages etc
Commercial and Business Training

BEES BOOK AGENCY
We hold stocks of new and second-hand Books. Ask for catalogue. Hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
31, VON BRANDIS ST. Box 7566

NEW-YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
P. O. Box 6037 Phone Jeppe 363

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

PIETERMARITZBURG

Natal's Premier Trading Store
Pietermaritzburg Coöperative Society Limited

"THE STORE WITH AN IDEAL"
Consult us for all your Household Requirements
Ask or send a Postcard for our Free Illustrated Booklets for information concerning the society.

A. OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear
Foot Fitting a Speciality
The World's Best Makes Stocked
Good Quality Hosiery in All Shades
236 Longmarket St. (opp. G.P.O.) Ph. 3162

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

RESIDENTIAL
The Grand
HINDLEY ST. TEL. 594
Full Tariff from 8/- per day
All home comforts
Garage Service Continuous
Close Tram — Trans-Main Streets

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE
(Continued)

'BALMORAL'
GUEST HOME
(MISS E. E. GOLDING)
8 JAFFREY ST. PARKSIDE
ALL HOME COMFORTS. GARAGE. CLOSE TRAM AND CITY.
TARIFF 30/- WEEKLY. TEL. U2788.

BRISBANE

YORK HOUSE
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
MELBOURNE STREET, S. BRISBANE
New Management
T. WALSH & T. EDDY, Proprietors
Room and Breakfast 6/6
Other Meals Optional
Perfect Service and Cuisine
Special Terms—Permanents

Ye Printery in Ye Suburbs
RALLINGS & RALLINGS
Printers, Stationers & Bookbinders
Ipswich Road, Annerley, S. Brisbane

Henry Dean & Sons Ltd.
ROMA STREET, BRISBANE
Buy and sell all kinds agricultural produce. Specialize in supplying best quality Horse, Cattle and Poultry Feed. Farmers' consignments carefully handled Returns promptly forwarded.

GEELONG

Bryant, Lane, McKenzie
PTY. LTD.
210-214 Ryne St. Geelong
Ladies' Tailors
Frock Specialists
Berlie Corsets

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Central 4746 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
70 BOURKE STREET

THE WATTLE
FOR TEAS, DINNERS & LUNCHEONS
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
Saturday & Sunday excepted
THE WATTLE MAY BE RESERVED FOR PRIVATE FUNCTIONS
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
Melbourne C.1. Tel. C5984 (6 lines)

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON
LOUIS PELTIER
CREATOR
GOWNS • COSTUMES
HATS • SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Bldg., 37 Swanston Street
MELBOURNE, C1 Tel. F 3116 and F 3117

RONALDS CENTRAL Pty. Ltd.
for flowers
Please note new address
229 Collins Street
next to Age Office
Tel. 3356-3357 Central
"To help to Cheer and to make glad."

GILL & SEARLE PTY. LTD.
SEED AND PLANT MERCHANTS
73 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE, VIC.
NURSERIES - HAMPTON STREET - BRIGHTON
The House of Quality for Flower and Vegetable Seeds and Plants.
"Ask for illustrated catalogue"

Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
GOTAL MOVITZ
New York and Continental Experience
Suits and Costumes From £5.5.0
4 Floor CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON ST., MELB. F. 2211

WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
J. LOWY
McEWAN HOUSE 343 LT. COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE F. 6861
We are buyers of OLD GOLD

PLUMBER
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
Electricians, Hot Water Engineers
482 Toorak Rd. Toorak S.E.2.
Electrical Appliances Stocked
Westinghouse Electrical Goods Obtainable Here

Petrol Tyres Batteries
Oil Free Service
Beaurepaire
Tyre Service
PTY. LTD.
Opp. C. S. CHURCH 332 ST. KILDA RD.
Also 225 Latrobe Street
and at Ballarat, Geelong and Bendigo

MERLE'S
THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St.
C1 Tel. F4460
also at
Carmel, California

For Your Holiday in the Hills
Nammoora Mount Dandenong
Olinda Falls Road
1 Minute Main Road
Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
Tennis Court Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tel. KALORAMA 6

J. Tollner & Son
CASH GROCERS
SELL
Bon Ami
HASN'T SCRATCHED YET!
256 Toorak Rd., Sth. Yarra
Tel. Win. 2345 Also POSTUM

CITY LAUNDRY
SUPPLY CLEAN OFFICE TOWELS
LAUNDER OVERALLS and COATS
in fact, anything washable.
Austral Clean Towel Service
386 Flinders Lane, Melb. WIN. 6620

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CRAIG'S *for* **CARPETS & FURNITURE**
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY. LTD.
81 to 92 ELIZABETH ST., MELBNE

INCLEY
Our HATS are perfect copies of Paris Salon Models at less than half the Paris prices.
PHONE C 3048 183-187 COLLINS ST

"IT'S ALL IN THE HAT"

Bond Millinery Salon
(corner of Hower Place)
283 LIT. COLLINS ST. Tel. C. 5998

Gouge
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
Block Phone 3101, the Place 262
Van Will Call Collins St.
ALSO ALL SUBURBS
COUNTRY CLIENTS: Send direct to Middle Brighton

Book Lovers
Book Shop & Library
For all your reading requirements, Gifts, Stationery, etc.
239 Collins St., Melb. Phone F 2261

HOLLY TEA ROOMS
Open from 10 a. m.-7:15 daily. Saturday 10 a. m.-2:30 p. m.
Luncheons, Dinners, Morning and Afternoon Teas.
90 Collins St. East, C. 1 Tel. Cent. 11586

FIVE TOWNS
CHINA & GLASS STORE
M. MURRAY
"NOTED GIFT SHOP"
137 Glenhuntly Road Elsternwick
Tel. L 2510

Hairdressing
All Branches
PERMANENT WAVING
20 Years' Experience
The WALDORF
Margaret Fegent
Capitol House, Swanston St.
Melbourne, C 1 Tel. 3061

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
(PTY. LTD.)
28 HOWSON STREET
Dyers and Dry Cleaners
Malvern S. E 4 Phone U9986

GROCER
H. W. HEMSLEY
408 NEW STREET
ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service
Bon Ami, Postum, Havelock Flour sold here

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
Trophy Cups. Silverplate and Crystal Ware. Latest designs in Watches and Jewellery.
ELIZABETH HOUSE Cent. 6449
340 Lt. Collins St., MELBOURNE
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

PUBLICITY PRESS LTD.
Commercial and General Printers
Telephone B'wick 137
10 Victoria St., Brunswick, N10

Millinery
From
ELIZABETH GRANT
147 GLENHUNTLY ROAD
Elsternwick, S. 4
Tel. L. 1996

INSURE *with*
New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
We Confidently Invite Your Patronage
183 COLLINS ST., MELB. C. 5692
Agent, MISS F. JOBSON
Ring F'cray 949 19 Hope St., Spottswood

THE STANDARD INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE
Established Over 50 Years
Branches in All States
Victorian Branch
Beaufort House
55-57 William Street
Tel. C. 2001, 2002

RUTH HOLLICK
All communications to (MINA MOORE)
79 Park St. Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU 6515
VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

BALL AND WELCH

FASHION SPECIALISTS
whose Garments always have the Hall Mark of Individuality!
FLINDERS ST. MELBOURNE

Tel. Win. 1387
Painting and Decorating
D. L. DEXTER & SON
14 CHATSWORTH RD., EAST PRAHRAN, S. 1
ESTIMATES SUBMITTED (MELB.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS. NATIONALLY ADVERTISED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR USED IF DESIRED.

W. M. RICHARDS

Footwear Specialists
Ladies & Gentlemen
See our windows
117 ELIZABETH ST. (next McEwens) Cent 10361

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone: U. W. 9729

SYDNEY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call JX 2108, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 6 daily except Saturdays.
ST. JOHN'S AVENUE, GORDON

G. C. SINGLETON & Co.
CLEANING CONTRACTORS

Carpet Specialists
Planning, Renovating, Sewing, Shampooing, without removal.
Sydney B-3788
Melb. F5619
Perth B5645
Proprietors
SINGLETON'S SERVICE SOAP

Nearly 100,000 Copies Sold
MARY BAKER EDDY
A Life Size Portrait
By Dr. Lyman P. Powell
Cloth Binding 20/- Leather Binding 30/-
ANGUS & ROBERTSON
Limited
89 CASTLEREAGH ST., SYDNEY

R. HARRISON
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
52 OXFORD ST., PADDINGTON
all classes of installations
Repairs Tel. F. L. 4808

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE
PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F1502

E. A. CURRAN
PIANO and ORGAN TUNER and REPAIRER
Instruments Selected
13 Barry Street, Clovelly Phone FX 3[illegible]

FOR SERVICE AND SATISFACTION IN PRINTING—
A·E·RICHARDS
17A PITT ST SYDNEY
(NEAR QUAY) PHONE B 4661

Painter and Paperhanger
Estimates Given for General Repairs
J. STONEHAM
70 CONNELL'S POINT ROAD
HURSTVILLE Phone LW1055

PHOTO ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LTD
89 WILLIAM STREET, SYDNEY
Highest Class Workmanship in LINE, TONE & COLOUR BLOCKS

TELEPHONE MA 2597
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNER
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street SYDNEY

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

QUALITY IN ARTISTS' MATERIALS

We supply every material for every Branch of Art.
Stock Is Always Fresh
W. C. PENFOLD & CO., Ltd.
Stationers, Printers and Systematists
96 PITT STREET, SYDNEY
Estd. 102 Years (1830-1932) 'Phone B6464 (Six lines)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'

"The Senior Store," Sydney, for Everything

Make Your Will
The making of a will and the appointment of a fully qualified Executor are matters demanding your most careful consideration.
Permanent Trustee Coy. of N.S.W. Ltd.
has for over 45 years acted as Executors and Trustees
Ask for explanatory Booklet supplied free on request
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

Gourlay Bros.
Limited
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists. Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
HORDERN BROS.
Pitt and George Sts., Sydney
Our Moderate Charges for Hosiery Repairs
Single Run 1d. inch—Minimum 6d.

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

The HOOVER
It beats—as it sweeps —as it cleans
STATE BUILDING
Mezzanine and Sixth Floors
49 Market St. SYDNEY
M. A. 6011 and 6012

Borrowman
The Permanent Wave Specialis
ST. JAMES BUILDING
109 ELIZABETH ST., SYDNEY
Telephones: MA 2733 and MA 2333
Permanent Waving at Its Best

HAROLD VALE & CO.
Limited
12-14 LOFTUS ST., SYDNEY, N. S. W.
MONO ELECTRIC LAMPS
IMPORTERS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS, TORCHES, AND ALL ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

Miss Lebenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street at Sydney Tel. M 3946

W. W. PEARSON
Late
VALE & PEARSON
Stationers and Printers
PLEASE NOTE NEW ADDRESS
Castlereagh House
49 HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY
(First door round the corner from old address)
NEW PHONE NO. B 3116

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
83 Pitt Street, Sydney
Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B-5489

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £51,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store—the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

Tradesmen's TOOLS
Our range of Tools is the most comprehensive in Sydney. Ask for TOOL CATALOGUE, Free on request.
NOCK & KIRBY'S
188-194a GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Sts.
Branches—Oxford St., Central Square
George St. West, Broadway, Newtown

Say it with Flowers
GORDON'S
301 PITT STREET
near Park St. SYDNEY
FLORAL DECORATORS
SEEDS. Tel. M. A. 3147
We Deliver

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
TAILOR
and COSTUME MAKER
Gray's Inn Chambers, 134 King St.
Corner King and Castlereagh St.
Tel. B2262

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W

MISS DUNN M3925
FULLER'S BUILDING
KING AND ELIZABETH ST.
LADIES HAIRDRESSER

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M W 1278

FRANK'S.
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St.
SYDNEY

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

A Fragrant Gift

Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

Good Quality
Good Value
Good Service
In Drapery, Household Furnishings, and Fashion Goods

CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH

ELOCUTION *and* DRAMATIC ART
BALLROOM DANCING
NAARE HOOPER, L. T. C. L.
242 Fitzgerald Avenue

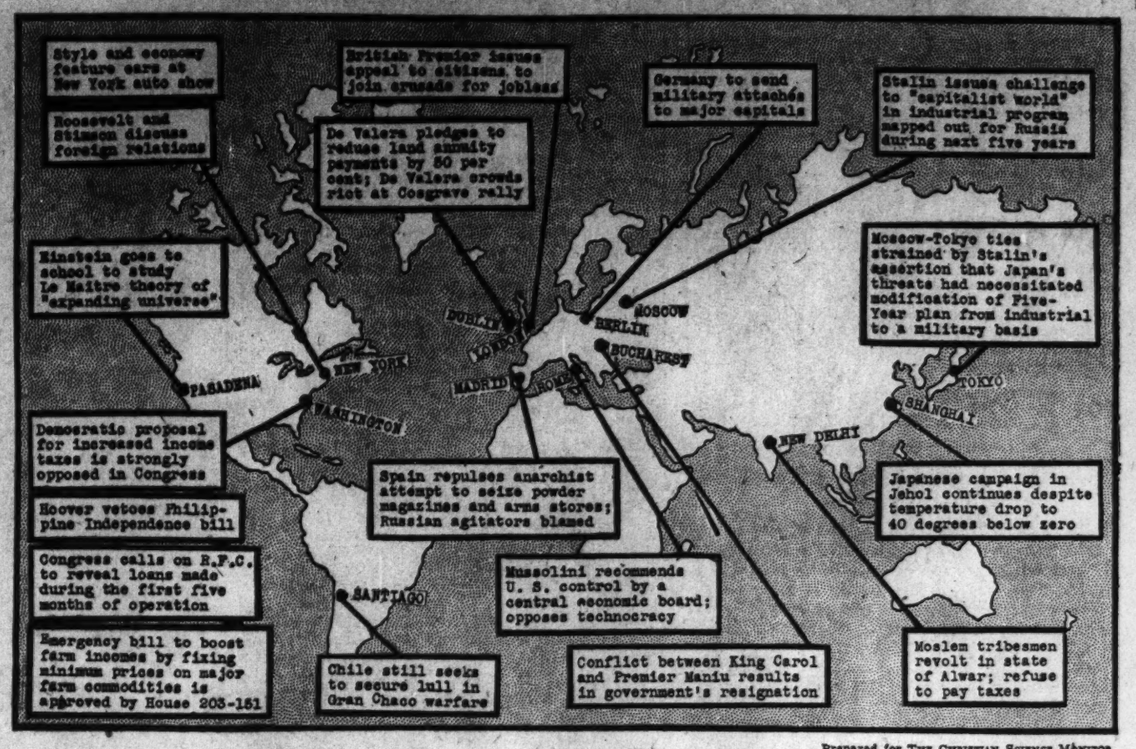
MacDUFFS (Christchurch) Ltd.
109 CASHEL STREET
THE HOUSE FOR EVERYTHING
We stock Hardware, Crockery, Stationery and All Household Requisites.
We mail orders. *Lead on MacDuffs*

WELLINGTON

Stewart Dawson's Ltd.
Jewellery
Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Cutlery, etc.
Lambton Quay, Wellington

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Style and economy feature cars at New York auto show
Roosevelt and Stimson discuss foreign relations
Einstein goes to school to study Le Maitre theory of "expanding universe"
Democratic proposal for increased income taxes is strongly opposed in Congress
Hoover vetoes Philippine Independence bill
Congress calls on R.F.C. to reveal loans made during the first five months of operation
Emergency bill to boost farm incomes by fixing minimum prices on major farm commodities is approved by House 203-151
British Premier issues appeal to citizens to join crusade for jobless
De Valera pledges to reduce land annuity payments by 50 per cent; De Valera crowds riot at Cosgrave rally
Germany to send military attachés to major capitals
Stalin issues challenge to "capitalist world" in industrial program mapped out for Russia during next five years
Moscow-Tokyo ties strained by Stalin's assertion that Japan's threats had necessitated modification of Five-Year plan from industrial to a military basis
Spain repulses anarchist attempt to seize powder magazines and arms stores; Russian agitators blamed
Mussolini recommends U. S. control by a central economic board; opposes technocracy
Conflict between King Carol and Premier Maniu results in government's resignation
Japanese campaign in Jehol continues despite temperature drop to 40 degrees below zero
Moslem tribesmen revolt in state of Alwar; refuse to pay taxes
Chile still seeks to secure lull in Gran Chaco warfare
MOSCOW
BERLIN
BUCHAREST
DUBLIN
LONDON
MADRID
ROME
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
PASADENA
SANTIAGO
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
NEW DELHI

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Oakesia

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

UNTIL 1879 Oakesia was classed as one of the bellworts, but when Sereno Watson revised many groups of the lily family, he separated these plants, commonly called "wild oats," from the bellworts and dedicated the new genus to William Oakes, a New England botanist of the early nineteenth century, calling it Oakesia.

Oakesia differs from the bellworts, or *Uvulareæ*, by having solitary, straw-colored, bell-like flowers joined to the main stem just below a leaf, by means of a delicate flower stem. Bellwort flowers are terminal and partially inclosed in a sheaf of leaves. The leaves of Oakesia are sessile, that is, they join directly to the main stem without leaf stems. Those of the bellworts are perfoliate, or have leaves which conspicuously surround and inclose the stem. In Oakesia, four brown or light green sheaths surround the stem, one above another, from the ground to the first leaves.

Blossoms are to be found in April and early May. The range extends from southern Canada to South Carolina with occasional patches through Georgia to Florida. The western border seems to run from Minnesota southward through Iowa, eastern Kansas, to Arkansas. Low woods, thickets, and the woodland borders are favorite locations.

In New England, Oakesia and the bellworts are very common, especially wherever catbriar and Canada Mayflower grow. Pollenation is accomplished by flies and early bees. The fruit appears triangular, much like a beechnut in shape.

In Lighter Vein

Explicit

Mother: "Harry, where have you been?"

Harry: "With Robert."

Mother: "Robert, where have you been?"

Robert: "With Harry."

Mother (exasperated): "Well, where have you both been?"

Harry and Robert: "Together."—*Utica Observer Dispatch.*

Practice Needed

Tommy: "Grandma, if I was invited out to dinner some place, should I eat pie with a fork?"

Grandma: "Yes, indeed, Tommy."

Tommy: "You haven't got a pie around the house that I could practice on, have you, Grandma?"—*American Boy.*

So Educational

"Yes, stamp collecting is educational," said the fond mother to the visitor. "For instance, where is Hungary, Son?"

Without looking up from his stamp book, the young philatelist answered promptly, "Two pages in front of Italy."

Brevities

Boston Herald: Patched pockets, says a tailors' booklet, will be worn less this winter. We trust this is also true of trouser seats.

Judge: The trouble with the janitor at our apartment house is that he doesn't put any fire into his work.

Los Angeles Times: The true philosopher is one who loses no sleep over conditions that wouldn't affect him if he hadn't read about them.

Daily Oklahoman: The first rude awakening comes with the discovery that gratitude in politics is mostly oral.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WEALTH lost, something lost; honor lost, much lost; courage lost, all lost.—GOETHE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nearer, clearer—Give the long *e* sound to the first syllable of each, *neer'-er, cleer'-er*. Not *nih'-rer, clih'-rer*.

Thorough—The first vowel is sounded as short *u*, *thuhr'-o*. Not *thur'-o*.

Continent, precipitate, assimilate—Just a caution against *con'-ta-nunt, prih-sih'-pa-tate, a-sih'-ma-late*.

Ocean—*O'-shan* (*o* as in old, *a* as in account).

Digestion—The first vowel is short.

Temporarily—The *o* is sounded as in obey, not as *e* in maker; the *a* is "quick-long" as in mandate; there is no accent on the third syllable. Sound the word *tem'-po-ray-rih-ly*. Avoid *tem-per-rer'-ih-ly*.

Confesseth, forsaketh—Not *-uth*.

Morale—*Mo-ral'* (*o* as in obey, *a* preferably one-dot or intermediate as in ask).

Fidelity—Each *i* short.

Panacea—Derived from the Greek *pan*, "all," and *akeomai*, "I heal," the combined form *panakeia*, allied to *panakes*, meaning "all-healing." The Greek word was first incorporated into the Latin as *panacea*, "universal remedy," and was accepted into English in this form. Although the word is often used in such limited phrases as "a political panacea," "a panacea for war," etc., it might well be considered too excellent a word to be used flippantly or in anything but the most all-embracing sense.

Bowed (Psalms 146: 8)—To rime with *loud*.

Rebuke (Isaiah 25: 8)—The Hebrew word thus rendered is *cherpah*, literally "disgrace, reproach, shame."

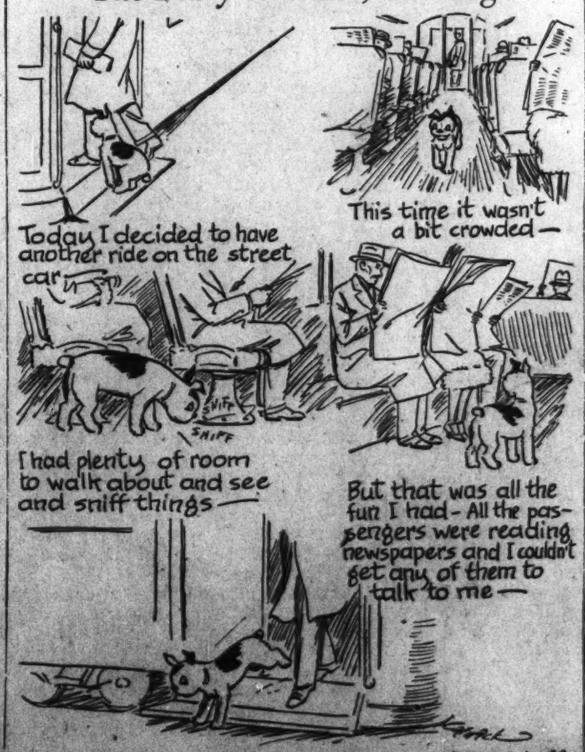
"Rightly dividing the word of truth" (II Timothy 2: 15)—The Rheims version: "rightly handling the vvord of truth"; Cranmer version: "distributinge the worde of trueth iustly"; Wiclif: "rightli tretynge the word of trueth"; Revised Version; "handling aright the word of truth" (margin: "holding a straight course in the word of truth"). Weymouth reads the verse: "Earnestly seek to commend yourself to God as a servant who, because of his straightforward dealing with the word of truth, has no reason to feel any shame."

"Thou hast brought back the captivity of Jacob" (Psalms 85: 1)—The Hebrew word translated "brought back" is commonly used in the sense of "revoked." The rendering of our common version might be read as meaning that Jacob was once more in captivity, but the general sense of the Hebrew is that the captivity has been removed, and hence Jacob ("Israel": Genesis 32: 28) is free. Moffatt paraphrases it: "restoring the fortunes of Jacob."

"He will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering" (Isaiah 25: 7)—"This mountain" is evidently a literal reference to the Mount Zion or Jerusalem of Chapter 24: 23. The Hebrew word *panim*, which literally means "face," has various figurative uses, such as "appearance or exterior." Moffatt paraphrases the verse: "And on this mountain shall he strip away the mourning shroud from all mankind, the veil of sorrow from all nations."

"He that sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not" (Psalms 15: 4)—"The rendering of the Greek and Syriac versions of the passage is "he swears to his friend (or neighbor) and disappoints him not." This variation is due to the fact that originally Hebrew was written without the use of vowels, and the Hebrew consonants להרע can be read to mean either "to his hurt" or "to his friend," according to the vowels which are presupposed by the translator.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today I decided to have another ride on the street car
I had plenty of room to walk about and see and sniff things—
This time it wasn't a bit crowded—
But that was all the fun I had - All the passengers were reading newspapers and I couldn't get any of them to talk to me—
So when we came to the Busy Boulevard I hopped off and looked for something else to do—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New Year's Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ABOUT 300 children from five hospitals in New York experienced the most thrilling round of entertainment and fun in their young lives when Mr. R—— arranged for them a New Year's dinner, toys, candy, and an afternoon at the famous Roxy Theater. Mr. R—— has given these parties continuously for the last 16 years, including a summer outing at Coney Island each June.

It looked as though the children would not have their New Year's dinner when the restaurant which has been providing the dinner was unable to do so this year. But the management of Rosoff's Restaurant and Mr. R—— happen to be good friends, and the proprietor said, "My business is good. I am with you." So the management gave of its food, and the steward and waiters gave their time, and all had smiles as they served these deserving, happy children. The children received horns and noisemakers and candy. Then came a half hour of professional entertainment by artists who had kindly given their time and talents.

One might think that all this is quite enough, but not so with the sponsor of the party. From Rosoff's, the children were taken to the Roxy Theater, where a good program for children was showing.

It is the hope of Mr. R—— and his associates that a committee of public-spirited men and women might be formed to assist him in arranging bigger outings—to entertain not only the children who are able to be removed from the hospitals, but to care, also, for the bedridden patients. Since the city has no appropriation for such entertainment, it naturally devolves upon outsiders to bring cheer and happiness to the children.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

43

He had hardly entered the room than his niece began gigling. Then she stopped laughing and said more seriously "I wouldn't wear that kind of a hat if I could help it. That kind of a head-covering is mostly worn by people that don't know better".

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Philippines—a Trust

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S veto of the bill for Philippine independence has come as expected. The bill appealed to few besides a handful of Filipino politicos and certain American interests concerned only with American independence to levy tariffs on Filipino products. Even some of the supporting legislators felt ashamed of their handiwork, and gave as excuse for their vote that it was better than the "one that will come from the next session." The bill and the House vote to override the veto were tributes to high-powered lobbying.

The whirligig of time has altogether changed the complexion of the independista movement in the United States. Formerly the idealists among the American people monopolized the agitation. They were back of the promise contained in the preamble to the Jones Act of 1916 assuring the Filipinos their freedom on the attainment of stability. But the ground they once occupied has now been taken by forces of selfishness which spare not consideration at all to the question whether or no stability has been achieved. Consequently the idealists have changed their position to one which puts them seemingly in line with that of the 1916 diehards.

The change is not due to contrariness. It is dictated by the changing realities of the situation. Elements making for stability have been achieving rapid progress in the islands. But these very elements contain within themselves the seeds of instability in the event that the American link were broken without a protracted period of preparation and adjustment.

The islands have witnessed considerable progress. Why? In great part because of their free trade relation with the United States. In their dry fashion, statistics give the story of the tie that has thus been created. In 1899 the ratio of American takings of Filipino products was 15 per cent. The last available report, the one for 1930, puts the proportion at 80 per cent. In this report Governor-General Dwight F. Davis attributed the Philippine immunity from "a major economic disaster" to the islands' "free access to the enormous American market."

Yet under the bill the President has just vetoed this free market would put up walls and entanglements with a haste that in the view of impartial observers would have brought about widespread trouble. For ten years the Filipinos would have been forced to grant free trade to American exporters. But as soon as a constitution had been promulgated, that is, within two and a quarter years, quota systems would have been put into effect in the United States limiting the receipt of Filipino staples, a trade which the United States has itself fostered.

No wonder none of the former independistas in the United States can swallow this kind of freedom for the Philippines. The proponents of the bill doubted whether even the Filipino people would regard it as a gift horse. So they contrived a very ingenious scheme to give the Filipinos their independence when they weren't looking, so to say. Independence was not to be indorsed as independence, as it should, by the islands themselves. A constitutional convention was to be set up at Manila to draft a constitution to be submitted to popular vote. If it were approved, lo! the mere approval of the constitution was to be considered as the Filipinos' final decision in favor of accepting independence.

President Hoover's message marks the return of good sense in the handling of the Filipino problem. He touches upon the motives underlying the action of Congress, shows that the benefits to the American farmer in the event the bill were passed would not be as great as was asserted, and stresses the great danger to which the islands would be subject internally and externally.

But this will not stop the lobbyists. If they are now unable to persuade the Senate to join the House in overriding President Hoover's veto, they will return to the attack in the next Congress. It behooves the American people to insist that their legislators shall view this extremely important problem from a standpoint much more extensive than that afforded by the balance sheets of select domestic interests, especially in these troublous times in Pacific relations.

Let's Be Conventional

PRACTICALLY every public gathering in Britain concludes with the audience standing bolt upright for a few seconds, for it is the custom to end almost every ceremony and entertainment with the National Anthem.

There is a small minority of people who dislike standing to the strains of "God Save the King," and one of them has written to the Week-End Review to ask whether he has any legal protection from the pushes, shoves, and nudges with which his sitting down is greeted by fellow playgoers who think that he ought to stand up.

The replies have not been very helpful. Even the more or less sympathetic ones have been tinged with sarcasm. One answer inquires, for example, whether this gentleman who sits down when everyone else stands up, after the play is over, and also while the play is in progress, stands up when everyone else sits down.

Perhaps no one who seriously thinks about the matter would maintain that the measure of a man's patriotism, even in the narrowest sense, is afforded by his inclination or disinclination to stand up when a theatrical entertainment is concluded, though that, after all, seems a not unreasonable thing to do.

The usual method of acknowledging the National Anthem, which method is the same in America as in Britain, has long been established by convention. There are, of course, some conventions that are bad; and there are many conventions that are good. But many conventions are neither the one nor the other. The majority of sensible people would agree that, in the latter cases, it is well to observe them more or less closely.

Conventions are the gear-oil of civilization. It is merely a convention that these words are printed from left to right. There is no moral nor even logical reason why they should be so printed rather than the other way round. But if the printer, avid to express his personality, and show his independence of old customs, were to put them in type from right to left, it would be highly inconvenient for the majority of readers.

Were it not for the general observance of polite conventions, the daily round would be full of disturbing and unnecessary shocks through people behaving in small matters differently from what they might be expected to do. All sorts of silly frictions would ensue that in bulk would considerably hold up the work of the world. Broadly speaking, most will agree that it is well never to be unconventional without a good reason, and not to waste one's unconventionality on things of trifling significance.

How?

HOW? This is an *enfant terrible* among questions. Cynics use it to blast idealists' hopes. Practical men cannot help sticking its honest point into theorists' balloons. Nor can thoughtful people today deny it a place in their consideration of the many proffered remedies for the world's difficulties.

Fortunately the lack of answers to this question need be no cause for discouragement. With whatever misgivings one may view the deluge of proposals for a better state of things, one fact stands. The thousands upon thousands of hours, the tons of paper, the vast amount of human energy used to bring these ideas to a world in need of them, are proofs that men believe the objectives aimed at can be reached.

Before such conviction, the question as to how men propose to put their ideas into effect becomes similar to that with which Watts, Fulton, Arkwright, Morse, Bell, Edison, Marconi were faced. Not that organizing machinery is as complicated a task as organizing humanity, nor that it calls for the same qualities of human ability. But when men are convinced a thing can be done they are on the road to finding out how.

State Responsibility for Liquor

AT A TIME when legislative beer bills and prohibition repeal proposals are becoming rather well-worn tunes on the American band wagon, there is a certain species of reassurance—inadequate though it may be—in the presentation by a wet of some carefully thought-out plan for liquor control in event of abandonment of prohibition. Wider recognition of some responsibility for the floods they would turn loose would be indeed salutary among the repealists.

Mr. Walter Lippmann, a leading antiprohibitionist, wrote recently:

> It is rather startling to think how near the country is to repeal and how little thought has as yet been given to the system which is to follow it. For repeal does not solve the liquor problem; it merely restores the problem to the states.

A plan for liquor control which has been submitted to a special legislative commission in Massachusetts by Mr. George R. Nutter, former president of the Boston Bar Association, offers an example of the sort of systems that states must attempt to formulate if promises are to be kept and also of some of the difficulties to be encountered in any attempt to deal with intoxicants by compromise.

Briefly, the plan, which is described as a modification of the Bratt system in Sweden, purposes to put the states into the liquor business; limit the manufacturer's profit to 5 per cent on the money invested; divert revenues from the sale of liquor into the state treasury; regulate the traffic through a central board; license the drinker as well as the seller; preach temperance in the schools, and maintain hospitals for inebriates.

The fact that a certain system has satisfied many in Sweden is not conclusive proof that it would work well in the United States. The traditional respect for law characteristic of the Swedish people seems regrettably lacking in America. Moreover, in contrast to the singleness of national administration in Sweden, there are forty-eight different sovereignties in one in the United States, each of which may prove to have relatively little regard for the others in working out its liquor plans.

Mr. Nutter's statement is notable in some respects for the frankness with which it faces the problem—he admits, for example, the difficulty of defining a saloon and at the same time permitting the sale of alcoholic drinks with meals. He concludes the distinction can be made in favor of legitimate restaurants only by administrative commissions. But such licensing boards have had their political abuses. He emphasizes rightly the importance of ruling out private profit. But South Carolina's experience with the state dispensary system warns that any such method must be defended vigilantly against corruption.

The proposal to license drinkers has its virtues, but it also raises questions. It has been likened to the licensing of automobile drivers. Yet does it seem wise or reasonably prudent that both these licenses should be issued to the same person? It has been assumed that such licenses would actually limit the amount of drinking by individuals. Yet if the drinker exceeds his quota, what does the revocation of his license mean except personal prohibition—with all the oft-elaborated difficulties of enforcement? Perhaps Mr. Nutter had this in mind when he said, "There will always be bootlegging in any system."

There is a further facing of facts in his advocating "a very decided effort to teach temperance" and at the same time a recognition that so long as intoxicants are publicly sold "there should be proper hospitals for inebriates." Some may reason that a more logical way to teach temperance and discourage inebriety is to remove, so far as possible, the invitation to drink.

The Nutter plan is discussed here only as a type of plans which may be and should be under analysis and scrutiny in other states as well as Massachusetts. Whether these offer a sufficiently safe and palatable substitute to be accepted in place of national prohibition is for the American people to decide.

Bluster and Filibuster

"DAY after day, day after day, we stuck, nor breath nor motion—" recited Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, describing how his becalmed and ill-fated vessel lay "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean."

And day after day the United States Senate now and anon lies stuck, not in calm, but lodged on shoals while the winds of filibuster blow. Certainly, according to press accounts, there was no lack of breath or motion in the three-day speech with which Senator Huey P. Long tied up business in the Senate rather than let Senator Carter Glass's bank reform bill come to a vote—at least not in the earlier hours of the speech.

Of course, the speech did not stick very close to the section of Senator Glass's bill to which the Senator from Louisiana objected, namely, the authorization of branch banking by national banks within state limits, but filibuster speeches seldom do adhere closely to their texts. Nor does a single filibusterer usually have to hold the floor long unaided. In this intance Senators J. Elmer Thomas and Burton K. Wheeler came to the rescue, the former with an additional set of objections to the banking bill and the latter with an objection to any legislation whatever until something should be done in the direction of currency inflation.

The innocent reader at this point may inquire if the Senate did not, a few years ago, adopt a closure rule designed to end these delays and unlimited debates. It did. But senators are cautious about invoking it lest they offend the tender sensibilities of some of their confreres. Senator Wheeler genially announced, "If you apply closure on this bill, you will have to do it on every bill this session." And even that would take a little time.

Someone once spoke of the United States Senate in the grandiloquent days of Webster and Calhoun as "the greatest deliberative assembly in the world." More recently, in view, for instance, of the ten years' consideration of adherence to the World Court, it has been termed by some "the most deliberate assembly in the world." Filibustering is one—just one—of the reasons. Some of the objections of the filibusterers may be well taken. But the nation will hardly reach the zenith of legislative excellence while success in senatorial debate is determined not by how wisely or how concisely or how discerningly or how convincingly one talks, but how long.

Technocracy or Coöperation?

EVEN while the dismal giant of technocracy has been striding the American stage, in Canada another group, less conspicuous, has been making a deeper stir and a much more hopeful one.

Organized only last August, the Coöperative Commonwealth Federation of Canada is rapidly spreading throughout the country. In contradistinction to the pronouncements of the technocrats, the federation seems to be advancing on the assumption that man is an intelligent being and can work out his own economic salvation without junking freedom or the humanities. While the technocrat is apparently to large extent concerned with the negatives of unemployment, lack and social disorder, the coöperator sees about him abounding plenty, vast stretches of untouched work waiting to be done.

Having seen this, the coöperator has set himself the task of building up a system that will insure to every consumer a share of the bounty that exists and a portion of the work that must be done. Coöperation, he tells his fellow men, will solve all social and economic problems. He is willing to employ the machine for the consumers' benefit. And since every man is a consumer, this rather lifts the organization out of the category of a class movement.

The federation is rapidly gaining adherents, numbering in its ranks many advanced thinkers. It aims at an early nationalization of banking, currency and credit as a first step toward a full employment and exchange of goods and services. It is pointing to the constructive results of coöperation throughout Europe as but a hint of what is possible when coöperation is more widely known and applied.

With many members of Parliament in the movement, the Canadian federation looks forward to playing an important part in the next general election. Whether coöperation will prove capable of leading the way to a wider and sounder prosperity remains to be seen. However, since it is an organization of consumers, rather than the stir of a single class or profession, it will bear watching in the immediate future.

Editorial Notes

While so much stress is being placed on the safety equipment of 1933 automobiles, it seems an opportune time to emphasize that what is so often the weakest part of the motorcar can, by the exercise of a little more care, become the strongest part—that is, the driver.

A Davenport (Iowa) woman has found currency worth $5000 in an old quilt that had been in her possession for many years. Probably the quilt will now be called a financial comforter.

There still are those who believe that needed reforms in the economic and social system can be achieved without resorting to some kind of a "knockracy."

Lilacs in May

SOFIA

FROM whom would you most like to receive a bouquet of lilacs—of wild lilacs, and on a Sunday evening in May? You need not tell me her name—or his. Because I mean from what kind of a person. From the sort of a donor who gave lilacs to me?

I was on a third-class railroad car, going from Belgrade, the Yugoslavian capital, to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, and had just crossed the border, which was about an hour from my destination. It was quite late at night and I was rejoicing in having a coupé all to myself in which I was very comfortably reclining on a hard board bench in delightful anticipation of an approaching home coming.

But my joy was rudely interrupted when a multitude of noisy Bulgarian folks invaded my quarters. They were of the masses. All were men who work with their hands in factories and fields. I was not thrilled at being boxed up with nine such swarthy peasants and their luggage, so offered my seat to a dark, vivacious, little fellow, smelling strongly of garlic, and stepped out into the corridor.

* * *

I supposed he would jump at the chance to take my seat, but he refused. "Oh, no," he protested, it's only an hour to Sofia. I'll stand up; you keep your place." And he was so insistent that I had to. After a while a neighbor of mine got off and the little dark man sat down by me.

"Why's the train so full?" I asked.

"We're all going back to Sofia to work. We come home Saturday night and return to work Sunday night," my new neighbor informed me.

"What do you work at?"

"In the railroad shops."

"You're peasants?"

"Yes, all of us."

"From what village?"

"Mudville, most of us—that boy's from Wide Valley."

"What do you raise?"

"Everything, but not enough to keep us. We're too many."

"How many?"

"One hundred and three homes. In my father's time there were fourteen. The same amount of land and seven times as many mouths."

"How many folks in a home?"

"From thirty down. I know lots of houses with twenty or more people in them. Father, mother, grown sons and their families."

"Who bosses such a household?"

"The father, or oldest brother. He receives and gives out all the money."

"Who manages the cooking?"

"Oh, we don't eat much now but bread, with vegetables in summer and beans in winter. The women take turns at cooking, a week at a shift."

"Do you think big households like that are a good thing?"

"Sure, that's the best way to live. When we separate there's not enough land to go around. For example, I have but two acres and a little house."

"How much of a family?"

"A wife and five children."

"In school?"

"All of them. Everybody in our village under thirty can read and write, but we can't live on that. So I work in town."

"How much do you get?"

"Eleven dollars a month. Spend one and a half for my room, five for food, and take the rest home."

"How much do you suppose the average family in your village has a month?"

"Besides the things it gets from the land?"

"Yes."

"Two dollars. Maybe three. No, no more than two. That's for taxes, salt, kerosene, moccasins, and the like. But what do you do for a living?" asked the little dark man, suddenly assuming the rôle of questioner.

"I'm a journalist. I travel about the Balkans to see what the folks are doing," I replied.

"Well, I guess you find we're making quite a mess of things, don't you?"

"I'm afraid so."

"And we won't get over it soon, either. My comrades are all crying for a change of government, but that won't do any good. We'll just have to stick it out; don't you think so?"

"Yes, that's my opinion."

"Here, take these lilacs. Do you like flowers?" With that the little dark man pulled two lilac sprigs out of his bundle and put them in my hand.

"But, you'd better keep them," I protested. "You didn't get them for me."

"No, but I'd like you to have 'em. I think they're beautiful. There's enough left for me. The children and I gathered a lot in the woods today."

"Well thanks, I wish your children the best of everything. I like lilacs."

"Here, take this, too," he exclaimed, as he thrust a bunch of green weeds in my hand.

"What is it?"

"Pelin, fine for drinking."

"But you need it for yourself," I objected.

"No, I have a whole handkerchief full. There's enough for my landlord and me and you, too. We'll gather some more next Sunday."

* * *

So, as we separated at the station I took the lilacs and fragrant herbs and tied them in my handkerchief.

This unsought conference in the stuffy third-class coupé of a Balkan train somehow was as inspiring to me as a visit to the Louvre or an impressive church service.

It was good will and vibrant love of beauty in action. I was amid the "dark masses" of a retarded people at a notorious border lined with barbed wire barriers over which sentinels glare with fixed bayonets. I was among the humblest workers, men nearest to the bare level of existence, deprived of all extras, yet on Sunday they gather wild lilacs with their children and insist on sharing their treasures with strangers.

The chivalry of rough men who have never been taught manners, the delicacy of gnarled men who feel only the hard, bleak edges of toil and want, the unabashed striving toward exquisiteness of men who possess not a single unpatched garment renews one's faith in human beings. R. H. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Can Savings Be Saved?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest the article by Willis J. Abbot on "Can Savings Be Saved?"

I wonder does the gentleman (in the article) who advocates that the Government supply a bond or investment in amounts not in excess of $20,000 at 4 per cent interest for annuity purposes realize the difficulty the Government would have selling them?

Insurance companies for the last ten years have been pushing annuities for investment purposes which could be bought over a period of years or for a single payment to provide an annuity as low as $100 a year, but any insurance salesman will testify his efforts to sell annuities in most cases were defeated by that element of thought which persists in getting something for nothing.

The history of well-managed insurance companies in meeting the demands made upon them in the last four years deserves the highest commendation. It is easy for the investor to determine whether or not the company he is about to select is deserving of his confidence by writing to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of New York or the United States Chamber of Commerce concerning its stability and management.

Chicago. EDWIN L. PETRIE.

A Solution for Unemployment?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let us not be misled, and made to believe that the problem of unemployment can be solved by insurance. Unemployment insurance is a scheme to pay losses of wages, just as fire insurance is to pay losses by fire. It does not put workers on jobs.

Dividing work between those now employed with part of those now idle will diminish the income of workers now on the job. It will not increase the wage fund. It will not give a balanced economy. There is no assurance that wages per hour will be higher, nor can such assurance be given. Charity and further bonds for relief are not favorable prospects. Engineers and scientists, technocrats, after long study, tell us that there is no solution for the depression under the price system.

Another factor, not often mentioned, spells indefinite continuance of unemployment. Department of Commerce Bulletin 803, page 44, tells the extent of foreign investments by American citizens. Over $15,000,000,000 has been used abroad. Most of this sum is under the direct control of United States citizens. Even that loaned foreign governments is largely secured by industrial operations. British capitalists have $18,000,000,000 invested in foreign countries.

We do not have to think long to understand the effect that billions of foreign investments have upon unemployment here. Cheap labor is an irresistible lure for dollars and pounds. Plants set up for mining, manufacturing and agricultural operations in Mexico, Japan and China, where labor is cheap, and where wheels run as fast as they do here, now supply markets formerly purchasing American wares.

Thousands of American-owned plants prevent the sale there of American-made goods and help to keep American plants here closed. Our citizens to a great extent are unemployed because of this. Technocrats say there is no solution for the depression under the price system.

It is unnecessary to discuss the demoralization, the tendency toward crime, the desperation, the misery, the wastefulness, and the burden imposed upon the public by the idleness of clerks, mechanics, farmers' sons and daughters, and others who cannot find a job. Most serious of all is the failure of the state to recognize the sacred, absolute and indisputable right to work. Even savages do not prohibit hunting and fishing, their form of work, to members of the tribe. The right to work is almost universally recognized, man to man. Yet society, by its economic laws, prevents a large proportion of its number from supporting themselves.

While, as the technocrats say, there is no solution for the depression under the price system, under the coöperative laws of this State there is a solution of the unemployment problem. A coöperative association can be incorporated. When assisted, it can set up equipments and maintain opportunity for bona-fide citizens of the State to support themselves and dependents. The by-laws of the association can be so framed that a certain percentage of the values produced by its employees (otherwise the unemployed) will be set aside for upkeep and for payment of the loan made to the association. Operations of the association can be carried on without disturbance of the general market. Nothing will be sold of the association's products to outsiders. The association will produce only for use of its employees. To do this is not difficult. The force can be rearranged to supply the demand. The charter can and must be so framed that protection and fairness will be meted to the State, its citizens and to the association's employees—formerly the unemployed.

In the enactment and execution of this, or a similar measure, lies the safety of all citizens of this State, and of posterity, from unemployment and its miseries. The principal cause of undeserved poverty can be wiped out. A community burden can be made an asset. The right to work can be here established and provision can be made to abolish unemployment so far as this State is concerned.

Under the new Administration at Washington, D. C., the prospect is favorable for a loan to this State to be used for the benefit of the unemployed. Such a loan can be applied to a project of this kind. Expert authorities, for instance, Kidder or Trautwine, tell quite accurately what may be expected in the way of performance, under given circumstances. The War Department of the United States will furnish valuable data as to supplies needed for stated numbers and as to the output of equipments.

The unemployed belong to that body of our citizens who have built and who maintain our civilization. It is very illogical to say that they cannot support themselves, with the aid of modern equipment. Every successful enterprise in this State, or in any other state, depends upon labor to earn its overhead, its dividends and its profits. Who will say that the unemployed cannot support themselves when they do not have to earn dividends, high salaries and profits? When it is possible to put them to work in a coöperative way, that relieves the State and the community of further expense and that does not disturb the general market, who will wish to deny them the opportunity to support themselves?

Manette, Wis. JOHN M. REYNOLDS.

A Plan to Help

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My purpose in writing to you is to briefly outline a suggestion that I hope may be the means of relief for the unemployed of our country. This idea of relief has grown out of the fact that there is no better way to help the unemployed than to help them to help themselves, and this can best be done, I think, by the Federal Government providing ways and means for those who are fit and willing to support themselves by growing their own living on the idle acres of soil of our land. Idle soil and idle men and women is an economic waste.

That there are millions of acres of idle soil there can be no doubt, and that there are hundreds of thousands of idle men and women in cities and factory centers because of the unemployment situation who are capable of supporting themselves if given a fair chance, there is no doubt. Now, why should not our Government adopt a well-engineered plan to give at least a fair percentage of our unemployed a chance at supporting themselves on these idle acres of soil?

The final details of just how this land is to be procured is, of course, a problem to be worked out. It is my opinion that if some project like this were launched under proper direction and leadership that donations in the form of money and manufactured products would be forthcoming from philanthropists and manufacturing corporations.

The selection of these families should start in the large cities and congested factory centers by a personal survey to determine the fitness and willingness on the part of the family for such an undertaking.

The reduction of the number of families to the extent of 5000 in a factory center like Detroit or Pittsburgh would mean far better and happier living conditions to the family thus provided for, and a far better opportunity for the remaining families for regular employment which the factory center could offer. J. A. JONES.

Fayetteville, Ark.